MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

A CHAPTER ON CALF RAISING.

In answer to the queries of a "friend subscriber" who enquires for the best or a good mode of raising calves, we can only answer in general terms, but we will nevertheless give an abstract of several modes laid down in the books and journals touching that *calfological* matter.

In the first place, then, if you wish to raise large and fat calves, and have no particular regard to the item of expense, let your calf run with the cow or a cow, and such as often and as much as he pleases. This will give you a large, fat animal.

In the next place if you do not wish to let the calf go with the cow, keep it up, learn it to drink and give it all the milk it wants, and hay or grass in sufficient supply to satisfy the appetite. Well, all that is easy enough, where you have the cows or the milk to give.

Some adopt the mode of never letting the calf suck, but of learning it to drink at the first start, and thus feeding it all it needs. This is a pretty good method, as it is thus weaned in the beginning, and you have no bellowing nor bleating afterwards, as you generally have when you take them from the cow. The above modes are the most natural methods of rearing calves. But when you are short of milk, or wish to use the milk in the butter or cheese dairy, and at the same time rear a calf or two, resort must be had to substitutes of food for the calf instead of milk. We therefore copy the following modes from the "Complete Grazier," and some other documents which our friend can read and adopt or not as it seemeth him good.

And first, let us give you a mode adopted by one of the uppertendom, my lord the Duke of Northumberland. His experiments were made with a view of rendering the use of new milk unnecessary. This he effects as follows: Let an ounce of common treacle (molasses) be mixed with a pint of skimmed milk, then gradually one ounce of finely powdered oil cake, stirring it until the mixture is properly incorporated, after which it is to be added to the remainder of a gallon of milk. The whole being made nearly of the temperature of new milk may be given to the animal. After a short time the quantity of pulverized oil cake may be increased. This method is said to have been advantageously adopted.

Another method adopted by some, is to bring into use an infusion of good sweet hay called hay tea. In order to make this, a portion of fine sweet hay is cut and put into an earthen vessel so as to fill it,—to this add boiling water sufficient to fill the vessel, and carefully close it. At the end of two hours a brown, rich and sweet infusion will be produced, in appearance not unlike strong tea, and which will remain good for two days, even in summer.

The following is the manner recommended for using it: At the end of three or four days after the calf has been dropped, and the first passages have been cleansed, let the quantity usually allotted for a meal be mixed, consisting for a few days of three parts milk and one part of hay tea; afterwards the portions of each may be equal; then composed of two parts hay tea and one of milk, and at length one-fourth part of milk. This preparation is given to the calf in a lukewarm state, every morning and evening, each meal consisting of about three quarts at first but gradually increasing to four quarts by the end of the month. After this, grass or hay may be given, but the drink may be continued to the end of the third month, when it may be gradually reduced to less than a quart of milk with hay tea.

Some have adopted the use of oilcake stirred in with the above, which increases its nutritive qualities.

In some parts of England the farmers are in the habit of giving calves equal parts of sweet whey made luke warm, but it is rather apt to produce scouring, and hence the following plan is adopted, it is said with advantage. For the first four or five weeks, feed them regularly, but oftener than is usually done with new and skimmed milk; at the end of this time the calves were gradually taught to drink strong water gruel, consisting of bean or oatmeal equal parts, mixed with one half of butter milk, which was carefully stirred with the gruel after it was removed from the fire.

Some years ago, Mr. William Budd of Massachusetts, obtained a premium from the Mass. Ag. Society for his mode of rearing calves, which was published in the Transactions of the Society. He takes the calves from the cow when three days old, and puts them into a stable by themselves. He then feeds them with gruel made of one third barley and two thirds oats, ground together very fine, sifting the mixture. Each calf receives one quart of this gruel night and morning, which is made as follows:—to one quart of the flour add twelve of water; boil the mixture half an hour, and let it stand until milk warm.

In ten days, tie up a bundle of hay in the middle of the stable, and they will eat it by degrees. A little of the flour put into a small trough, for them occasionally to lick, is of service. Feed them thus until they are two months old, increasing the quantity. Mr. Budd says three bushels of the above mixture will raise six calves.

In addition to the above modes, we will give one more—that of Mr. Clift, who communicates to the New York Agricultural Society his method as follows: He takes the calf from the cow at two or three days old; he then milks, and while the milk is warm, teaches the calf to drink.

After it has been kept on new milk a fortnight, the cream is taken from the milk, and with the skim milk an equal or larger portion of flax seed jelly is mixed and the whole given warm.

Regularly feeding and often, at least three times per day, has been found the best mode. And here we close this chapter on calf raising.

It may be of benefit to some besides our friend who prompted it, and we hope save some calves from the butcher, who, we are sorry to say, has for the few past years taken more than his share, leaving the smallest number and the smallest calves for the farmer.

WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.

A Good Cow. Mr. George W. Chamberlain, owner of the big oxen, which we have before spoken of, has a fine cow of which he gives us the following information:—

"I notice in the Farmer, and other papers, that there are several good cows in Maine, and statements are made of the amount of milk given per day, which varies from 27 to 43 lbs. I have a Durham cow, Victoria, 9 years old, which received the first premium at the State Fair, for the dairy, last fall. She calved the first of April. I took her calf off the first of June, and have milked, measured and weighed her milk, each day for two weeks, and find it to average 27 qts., or 54 lbs., per day. Her feed has been grass, with one one quart of meal, morning and evening. We have used cream for coffee, in a large family, and made 15 1-2 lbs. of butter each week."

More Large Calves. We have two more sizeable calves to dispose of this week. The first is owned by Mr. J. D. Tilton, of Charleston, and, at fourteen weeks of age, was of the following dimensions:—height, 3 ft. 4 in.; length, 4 ft. 4 in.; girth, 4 ft. The other belongs to Mr. E. Ramsdell, of Canaan, and when three hours old, weighed 116 lbs.

Lice on Apple Trees. A correspondent, whose query has been overlooked, among the mass of matter accumulating in our drawer, asks for a remedy for lice on apple trees. We publish for his benefit the following from Harris' Treatise on Insects injurious to Vegetation:—"To two parts of soft soap add eight of water, and mix as much lime with it as will make a stiff white-wash. Apply with a brush to the trunk and branches of the infected trees, in the month of June, when the insects are newly hatched."

We should be glad to have our correspondent send us the prevention for witchgrass, to which he alludes.

Indian Corn. A correspondent says: "Farmers in Maine can corn raise in abundance, if they have a deep sandy loam, sloping to the rising sun, or southwardly. I plough and furrow deeply,—go twice in the furrow, manure in the hill, make the hill flat, lightly cover the manure with earth, and suffer no other seeds to be put in the hill except corn. The great failure of corn crops is caused, in too many instances, by filling the hill full of corn, beans, and pumpkins. I have raised, on an average, ninety-five bushels of corn to the acre, and have never failed of a crop, let the season be good or bad, wet or dry. I would say that I raise the best corn by planting potatoes alternately."

Mate Wanted. Mr. Aaron Farmer, of Temple, having lost a steer by poison, wishes to mate or sell the odd steer left which is of a grayish color, three years old, and girths 6 ft. 8 in. Would also dispose of his to any one wishing to purchase.

Prolific Sheep. Mr. D. A. Ramsdell, of Canaan, has a sheep, nine years old, that has produced and reared 17 lambs, having had one the first year and two every year since. This seems to be a great season for the increase of flocks.

Franklin County. A correspondent of the Portland Argus, who has been looking about him in our neighboring county of Franklin, says that that county enjoys an enviable reputation for its good butter, which is equal to the best made in the country, and in traversing the county some of the reason for this success are evident. No better pastures can be found anywhere than are afforded by the rich, well-watered and sunny slopes of that region."

Corn Beer. "Why do you not re-publish that receipt for making corn beer? It is an excellent drink for warm weather." This was the remark made to us the other day, and as we know the drink referred to *is* good, and cheap, (no small recommendation, now-a-days,) we concluded to put our readers in mind to have some ready for haying, and this is the way to make it:—

Take one pint of corn and boil it until it is a little soft, add to it a pint of molasses and one gallon of water; shake them well together, and set it by the fire, and in twenty-four hours the beer will be excellent. When all the beer in the jug is used, just add more molasses and water. The same corn will answer for six months, and the beer will be fit for use in twelve hours, by keeping the jug which contains it warm. In this way the whole ingredients used in making a gallon of beer will not cost over four cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cider. A little yeast added greatly forwards the "working" of the beer.

No Canker Worms in Maine. We hear that many of the orchards in Massachusetts are attacked this season and much injured by the canker worm. Although we in Maine have insects enough to contend against, we have never seen the genuine canker worm (*Phalæna Vernata*) in Maine, and probably it will never be found among us.

Our grounds remain frozen too long, and our winters are too cold to allow it to live among us. The moth and female of the canker worm come out of the earth and ascend the tree early in the spring. We have seen them ascending the apple trees in the Old Colony in warm times during the latter part of February, in March and in April. Here, they would find no such chances, and, of course, it is not probable that their habits will ever become so changed as to remain dormant so late in the season as they would be obliged to with us. Hence we infer that this scourge of the orchard cannot exist in Maine.

Vines and Trees. Vines should be carefully watched, and all superfluous buds and shoots rubbed off while young. Keep the ground around fruit trees well stirred, and free from weeds at this growing season. It is often neglected to the detriment of the tree. Cultivate with care if you wish for thrifty gardens and fruit trees.

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTH SOMERSET AG. SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the North Somerset Agricultural Society held at Bingham, on the 6th inst., the following officers were chosen:—

President—Chandler Baker.

Vice Presidents—Joseph S. Nichols, John Pierce, Isaac W. Adams.

Secretary—O. R. Bacheller.

Treasurer.—J. P. Buswell.

Collectors—J. P. Buswell, Chandler Baker.

Directors—Simon Goodrich, Allen Heald, Jotham Whipple, John C. Barnes, David Stevens 2d, John Pierce Jr., Corydon Felker, Robert Burnes, Levi Andrews.

Member of the Board of Agriculture—Benj. F. Leadbetter.

Voted, To raise one dollar per member, to be expended in premiums and incidental expenses.

Voted, That said assessment be paid on or before the first day of September next.

Voted, That the Secretary cause to be printed two hundred copies of the By-Laws for the use of the Society.

Voted, That the notices of the meetings of the Society be published in the Maine Farmer.

The Directors appointed the following committees.

Standing Committee on Stock—John Cragin, Embden; Moses French, Solon; Nicholas Smith, Bingham.

Standing Committee on Crops—Eph. W. Parlin, Concord; Luke H. Dinsmore, Concord; Edward Webster, Moscow.

Standing Committee on Manufactures—James T. Young, Bingham; O. H. Mc Fadden, Embden; Asher Davis, Solon.

The directors assigned to the Committee

on stock,	$140 00
" on crops,	50 00
" on manufactures,	40 00
	$230 00

The Directors will meet at Chandler Baker's Tavern in Bingham on Saturday the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive the reports of the Standing Committees, and appoint the awarding Committees. O. R. Bacheller,

Secretary.

Bingham, June, 1857.

For the Maine Farmer.

BARLEY vs. OATS.

Mr. Editor:—As respects the opinion of Mr. O. W. T., of Phillips, in regard to corn-cob meal, I think there is no shadow of doubt but what there is more or less nutrition in the cob. For food for horses and neat stock, corn ground with the cobs makes much the best provender. If the cobs are ground fine, they will be converted into a food that will give strength and durability to the animal. They will aid the digestive organs in decomposing and consuming the meal.

The horse or ox can perform his labor sooner, quicker, and easier after a feed from corn-cob meal, than after corn meal. Meal from corn alone falls heavy in the stomach of the horse or ox, if either is taken from the stall for a drive or work immediately after it is eaten. Hence the griping and colic pains, the stupidity and inactivity, the need of the whip and spur. Corn-cob meal, on the other hand, not only gives strength and durability, but also gives life activity and ambition.

He next inquires if "barley changes to oats, ever?" I cannot answer his enquiry in this respect. He concludes, from different cases and circumstances, that barley does, sometimes, turn to oats.

I have thought, oftentimes, when clear barley was sown in the spring, and in the fall barley and oats harvested from the seed, that barley did turn to oats, either from being eaten off by worms or cattle, or from some other cause.

Last year I sowed some barley clear entirely from oats. It grew very "stout," as it is often said, and I harvested clear barley entirely free from oats. The barley was harvested before the wet time we had after haying. Then another crop started from the old *stock*, as I examined it very closely, from which I of course expected to see oats, but to my disappointment it was my second crop of barley. It grew from a foot or more to two feet high, with well formed heads and plump kernels, but being late in the season for grain, the early frost nipped it in bloom, hence it did not mature.

Therefore, my belief that barley turned to oats was confounded. If my friend O. W. T. can tell me why, when my barley started the *second time*, barley heads and kernels were formed, and why it was not *oats*, I should like to hear from him. Why not wheat and oats do the same?

Litchfield, June 13, 1857. B. F. G.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed something in your paper concerning barley turning to oats, which I wholly disbelieve. In the first place, oats and barley resemble each other very much. When people think their seed barley is clean, there can generally be some oats found in it, as the most of barley contains more or less oats. In 1855, I tried the experiment of turning barley to oats by cropping a piece, a little before the heads made their appearance. I watched it till it was harvested, but it did not turn to oats, as some pretend it does. I got some oats, but no more on the patch that was cropped than I did on the same number of rods on any portion of the barley that was not cropped. Oats are a little later than barley, and therefore, if oats are sown with barley, the barley is a little ahead of the oats, and by cropping the barley, it does not interfere with the oats, as it had not begun to head. It checks the barley and the oats head out and become more visible in consequence of the barley being cropped. I think it will be found by examination that there will be no more oats on the piece that is cropped than where it is not cropped, but the oats will show better in consequence of the barley being gone. Eli W. Thompson.

East Madison, April 13, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent, O. W. T., of Phillips, asks the question if barley ever turns to oats, and then labors to prove that it does, by quoting his own experience in regard to a piece owned by his father, which, after being bitten off by the cattle, proved to be oats and barley instead of barley and oats, as I understand by his remarks that that which was not bitten off proved to be. It being barley and oats before being bitten off, accounts for its being oats and barley afterwards, from the fact that the oats started up quicker than the barley, branched out more, and were not so easily destroyed by being cropped off. Let O. W. T. plant a few grains of barley in his garden and experiment upon it by cropping it off at any joint he pleases, and he will find that it will be barley still. I. H. Harriman.

Orland, June 18th, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—If barley turns to oats accidentally, why cannot it be done experimentally? Why don't some one try to turn it, and if he can do it, settle the controversy, and have no more dispute about it? I have raised barley a number of seasons, and have tried to make some of it turn to oats, but have never succeeded. If barley does turn to oats, why can't it be turned back again by some process? Enquirer.

Standish, June 1, 1857.

Note. Sure enough. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways." [Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

Mr. Editor:—Of all the varied improvements that have marked the progress of agriculture within the last twenty or thirty years, none are more noticeable than the reform in the manner of plowing, and in the implements used for that purpose, and there is no department of agriculture more important than this.

So great has been the change that a farmer's boy acquainted only with the implements of modern construction, would find it difficult to decide for what purpose the old fashioned wooden "rooters" were made, should he chance to find one stowed away among the rubbish of an outhouse. I have used plows of almost every conceivable shape and size, but have never till recently been fully satisfied with my plowing.

Last autumn, in "breaking-up time," business called me to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and as I always endeavor to have an eye for any improvement in farming, I could not fail to notice the beautiful and thorough manner in which the breaking-up along the roads I travelled was executed. On inquiry I learned that the plow used there with such success was "Hulbert's Patent" and after testing it to my entire satisfaction, I purchased one and have since used it on my farm in this town. It turns well in any soil and will do as much work as any other plow I ever saw, with, at most, two-thirds the draft required by other plows. I do not know whether it is manufactured in this State or not,—perhaps you can tell, but no farmer can afford to do his work without it, even if it cannot be obtained this side of New York. S.

West Waterville, June 15, 1857.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE APPLE TREE BORER.

In their flying state they are a bug about half an inch long; they bite a hole in the bark of the tree near the ground the last of May, hatch first of June, and commence eating in the bark; let alone they work in a zigzag course between the bark and wood, but generally downward. About the middle of September the worm attains full size, (a good representation of the worm and bug is in the Farmer of the 11th of June,) they then eat into the wood about half an inch, then up about three inches where they remain during winter, and about the middle of the next May come out a bug, leaving a round hole in the tree like a gimlet hole.

Remedy. Take a hoe and a sharp pointed knife, dig away the ground about two inches, inspect narrowly and if there is any worms you will see their excrements oozing out of the bark colored like snuff, dig them out and kill them. This should be done about the middle of June and repeated the middle of July, there will be no more fears of them that year; be sure and return the earth, as you will in a few years lay the roots bare, and the worms deposited in the roots will be hard to find. On the farm where I live it is of little use to plant fruit trees without protecting them from this pest, but in a year or two, treated in this way the insects will be scarce, but let alone, will destroy an orchard of small trees in a few years. Wm. Hunter.

Bristol, Me., June 12, 1857.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club at Concord, Mass., the following remarks on the cultivation of the strawberry were delivered by John B. Moore:

"I have tried various modes, single rows, beds, and hills, but were I now intending to grow them to any extent, I should adopt the following method:

In April or May, having the land ploughed and harrowed fine, work in manure enough to last two years, and proceed to plant in rows three feet apart; then sow between each row a row of turnips, beets, or some other vegetable that the crop could be gathered in August; keep the ground free from weeds, allowing the plants to spread as much as they please.

The next spring, as soon as the land is dry enough to work, spade over the ground one foot wide where the rows of beets stood, which will leave the beds of strawberries two feet wide, the space of one foot which was dug over making the path; then thin the plants where too thick. About the first week in June, mulch the paths with fresh cut grass, when everything is done but gathering and marketing the crop. After they are all gathered, which will be from the 5th to the 10th of July, put on a dressing of manure, and plow with a sod plow; turn over smoothly, sow with rutabaga, or corn, or oats for fodder. My reasons for this course are the following: the first year the crop of vegetables between the rows will pay the expenses, and the strawberries are easily managed and very certain to leave the ground well stocked with plants; the second year you will get a full crop without much labor and little annoyance from weeds; if you undertake to weed out and continue the bed another year, you will have an almost endless job of weeding in a very busy time of the year, and if you should go to the trouble, your crop will be much smaller than the first year. By following this plan I think they can be produced much cheaper than otherwise. [N. E. Farmer.

THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Talk not to me of southern bowers,
Of odors breathed from tropic flowers,
Or spice-trees after rain;
But of those sweets that freely flow
When June's fond breezes stir the low
Grass, heaped along the plain.

This morning stood the verdant spears,
All wet with diamond dew—the tears
By night serenely shed;
This evening, like an army slain,
They number the pacific plain
With their fast fading dead.

And where they fell, and all around
Such perfumes in the air abound,
As if long-hidden hives
Of sudden richness were unsealed,
When on the freshly-trodden field
They yielded up their lives.

In idle mood I love to pass
These ruins of the crowded grass,
Or listlessly to lie,
Inhaling the delicious scents
Crushed from these down-cast, verdurous tents,
Beneath a sunset sky.

It is a pure delight, which they
Who dwell in cities, far away
From rural scenes so fair,
Can never know in lighted rooms,
Pervaded by exotic blooms—
This taste of natural air!

This air, so softened by the breath
Exhaled and wafted from the death
Of herbs that simply bloom,
And, scarcely noted, like the best
Dear friends, with whom this world is blest,
Await the common doom—

And leave behind such sweet regret
As in our hearts is living yet,
Though heroes pass away—
Talk not to me of southern bowers,
Or orders breathed from tropic flowers,
But of the new-mown hay.

CURRANTS.

The fruit of the currant is one of the greatest delicacies of the farmer's garden. The currant is a prodigious bearer, and no fruit is susceptible of more easy cultivation. Its luscious sub-acid flavor makes it especially excellent in tarts and pies, and with a slight addition of sugar is a superior preserve.

It readily adapts itself in a great degree, to every description of soil from the two extremes of dry and moist. In its cultivation, however, it is preferable to adapt the soil to the plant, rather than by forced attempts to adapt the plant to the soil.

The tendency of acclimating changes is generally to destroy the strength and prolific power of of all plants. In setting currants, the soil should be prepared by plowing to a fine tilth, and stimulated by invigorating manure. A porous soil, with a small percentage of clayey matter is preferable.

Into this soil, cuttings may be set, the fresh healthy wood of the previous year's growth, with almost a surety of success. These should be cut off near the surface and inserted in the beds to the depth of about six inches, and the soil well compressed about them. It would then be well to spread upon the surface old well-rotted vegetable manures in order to keep the ground moist. A little lime or ashes would do them much good. The first year they should be kept from weeds and well watered. It may not be generally known that of the currant bush quite prettily formed symmetrical trees can be produced, by removing all the leaf buds, except four or five of the topmost ones, annually, to check the lateral growth. This operation will require about three years from the time of setting. But for bearers the clumps of bushes are preferable. Gooseberries may be cultivated in the same manner, and it is said that to prevent the mildew in the gooseberry, the elegant and tree method is sufficient. If so, it certainly demands attention.

When old, worn-out bushes have become filled with weeds and witch-grass, instead of taking them up and rooting out the grass, it can be smothered by covering the earth around the bushes to the depth of two or three inches, with tan bark, and putting some shovels full into the centre of each bunch of bushes. This method will most effectually exterminate the grass, and the next season the bark can be spaded in, after which the bushes will yield bountifully.

For the currant, vegetable dressing is better, and, in fact, for all trees and shrubbery, than barn-yard manures, which should principally be used for the field. [Real Estate Register.

BUDDING ROSES.

In roses, as in many other things, climate has a great influence in modifying our operations. For instance, budding can seldom be performed successfully with us till July, and in many seasons may be continued till October. The condition of the stock is a better rule to go by than any given period of time. Budding ought not to be done when the sap is too watery, which may be known by the bark being very thin and delicate, on being raised with the budding knife. It should be quite hard and firm, at the same time separating readily and easily from the wood. The condition of the scions is also of importance. Buds taken from shoots in active growth, are not so good as those selected from branches that have partially exhausted themselves. To this end, stopping a strong growing shoot a few days before we intend to use it for budding, checks the circulation upward, and throws more organizable matter into the buds. With us, also, it is not of importance to take out the wood after cutting out our bud; the best operators take as little as possible with the bark. A great cause of failure, is in not taking out the bud with a straight, clean cut. The edge of the bark, after the bud is cut out, must not be split and cracked up, as if a jack-plane or shingle-shaver had been employed, or failure will be certain. Use a thin-bladed knife, and keep its back well-away from you, or downwards, while using it. [Horticulturist.

Hoof Ointment. Take one pound each of tar and tallow, and mix them with half a pound of common turpentine, in a stoneware dish. Stir them well until they are thoroughly incorporated together. This forms an excellent dressing for the sore hoofs of horses and oxen.

CATTLE SHOW REGISTER.

The coming fall, Agricultural Shows and Fairs will be held as below. We shall add to the list, from time to time, as new announcements are made.

National Fair.	
U. S. Ag. Society, at Louisville, Ky.,	Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
State Fairs.	
Alabama, at Montgomery,	Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30.
Connecticut, at Bridgeport,	Oct. 13, 14, 15, 16.
East Tennessee, at Knoxville,	Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23.
Illinois, at Peoria,	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24.
Indiana, at Indianapolis,	Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Iowa, at Muscatine,	Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9.
Kentucky, at Henderson,	Oct. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Maine, at Bangor,	Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 1, 2.
Maine Pomological, ———	
Maryland, at Baltimore,	Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
Massachusetts, at Boston,	Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
Michigan, at Detroit,	
New Hampshire, at Concord,	Oct. 7, 8, 9.
New Jersey, at New Brunswick,	Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 1, 2.
New York, at Buffalo,	Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9.
North Carolina, at Raleigh,	Oct. 21, 22, 23.
Ohio, at Cincinnati,	Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18.
Pennsylvania, at ———,	Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 1, 2.
South Carolina, at Columbia,	Nov. 10, 11, 12.
Vermont, at Montpelier,	Sept. 30, & Oct. 1, 2.
Virginia, at ———,	Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31.
West Tennessee, at Jackson,	Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30.
Wisconsin, at Janesville,	Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 1, 2.
British Province Fairs.	
Canada East, at Montreal,	Sept. 16, 17, 18.
Canada West, at Brantford,	Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 1, 2.
Maine County Fairs.	
Androscoggin, at Lewiston,	Oct. 6, 7, 8.
Aroostook, at ———	
Bangor Hort. Society, at Bangor, ———	
Cumberland, at ———	
East Somerset, at Hartland,	Oct. 14, 15.
Franklin, at Farmington Centre,	Oct. 1, 2.
Kennebec, at Readfield, ———	
Lincoln, at Waldoboro',	Oct. 13, 14, 15.
North Aroostook, at ———	
North Franklin, at Strong,	Oct. 6, 7.
North Kennebec, at Waterville,	
North Penobscot, at ———	
North Somerset, at ———	
Oxford, at ———	
Penobscot, at ———	
Penobscot and Aroostook Unibn, at ———	
Piscataquis, at Dover,	Oct. 7, 8.
Sagadahoc, at ———	
Somerset, at ———	
South Kennebec, at Gardiner,	Sept. 23, 24, 25.
Waldo, at Belfast, ———	
Washington, at ———	
West Oxford, at ———	
West Penobscot, at ———	
West Somerset, at Madison Bridge,	Oct. 7, 8.
York, at ———	

The above table is as full as we can make it from the data in our possession. Will the Secretaries of the Societies, whose time and place of show are omitted above, oblige us with the necessary information to complete the list?

BATHING.

Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in Summer or Winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of a family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life; aye, it is done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest and more universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with soap, warm water, and hog's-hair brush, is as follows:—

As soon as you got out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck and breast; then, in the same basin of water, put your feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then, with the towel, which has been dampened by wiping the face, feet, &c., wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done within five minutes.

At night when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands, as far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which too frequent washings of the skin will always destroy.

That precautions are necessary, in connection with the bath-room, is impressively signified in the death of an American lady of refinement and position, lately, after taking a bath soon after dinner; of Surgeon Hume, while alone in a warm bath; and of an eminent New Yorker, under similar circumstances, all within a year.

[Hall's Journal of Health.

TOADS.

Never destroy the toad. We are assured that "nothing is made in vain," and a very slight knowledge of natural history will show us that even the toad—the most universally deprecated of all reptiles, perhaps, with the exception of the viper—may be of some use. In the first place we discover that toads feed on all kinds of grubs and worms; consequently they serve to protect the vegetable kingdom from the ravages of its most insidious and destructive foes. The pestiferous canker worm, is a favorite food with him, and he devours, indiscriminately, all kinds of garden grubs and in large numbers, for his dilating powers, and capacity of deglutition almost rival those of the anaconda. Craving only the protection of a turf or chip, he labors incessantly for man's benefit, and demands for his invaluable services no guerdon as a reward.

The antipathy cherished by some towards the toad, is the consequence of perverted views, and should be corrected. In itself it is a source of misery to those by whom it is indulged, and the cause of cruelty to the innocent and unoffending. Hence it is a disgrace to our nature, which, illuminated by the divine scintillations of science, should see beyond the blinding mists of prejudice, and recognise the wisdom and goodness of Providence even in its most abject creations. Cowper, the poet of nature, discourses admirably upon this subject.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Harvest Drink. When men are engaged in the harvest field under the influence of an intensely hot sun, sweating at every pore, they necessarily become thirsty, and require a refreshing beverage, and as we know none better calculated to allay thirst, refesh and invigorate the system than the one we recommended last year, we will repeat it this:—Stir well together 10 gallons of cold water, 1 gallon of molasses, 1 quart of vinegar and 4 pound of ground ginger. A beverage thus made, is as refreshing as it is healthful and palatable, and should be supplied to the hands whenever needed.

To Cook Salt Pork. For the benefit of those who, like ourselves, are obliged to use considerable salt pork, the following method is recommended, by which it is very much improved, especially for frying. Cut as many slices as may be needed, if for breakfast the night previous, and soak till morning in a quart or two of milk and water, about one-third milk—*skimmed* milk, if not too near souring, is best; rinse till the water is clear, and then fry. It is nearly or quite as nice as *fresh* pork—both the fat and the lean parts. [Ohio Farmer.

Eggs, which are now so abundant, can, it is said, be better preserved in *corn meal*, than in any other preparation yet known. Lay then with the small end down, and, if undisturbed, they will be as good at the end of a year, as when packed.

Destruction to House Bugs. The French Academy of Sciences is assured by Baron Thenard, that boiling soap and water, consisting of two parts of common soap, and one hundred parts of water, by weight, infallibly destroys bugs and their eggs. It is enough to wash walls, woodwork, &c., with the boiling solution, to be entirely relieved from this horrid pest.

A Recipe Worth one Thousand Dollars. Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, put them in a gallon of water and boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off, and put it in a stone jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are well wet through, then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes, well covered over with water, add one tea-spoonful of the washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one suds, and rinse through water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and I do want every poor tired woman to try it. I think with a patent wash tub to do the little rubbing, the washer-woman might take the old Bible and compose herself on the lounge, and let the washing do itself.

The woman who can keep a secret has known this a year or two, but her husband told it while on an electioneering tour. So says the Ohio Cultivator.

SYRUPS.

Although these preparations are so little used in England, there is no reason why they should not become a regular article in the housekeeper's store-room; they are easy to prepare, and are very agreeable to the palate, also economical, as they supersede the use of ardent spirits and wine. On the Continent it is a common practice to drink simple syrup (which is called *eau sucre*, but which we term *capillaire*,) diluted with water to the taste of the drinker.

Capillaire is made thus:—Dissolve about two pounds of the best refined white sugar in one pint of water; boil the mixture for five or ten minutes, then strain it through lawn, or a hair sieve; when cold it is fit for use.

Syrup of Cloves.—Proceed in the same way as for making capillaire, but with the sugar add thirty or forty cloves that have been broken or ground.

All the syrups of spices as cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, &c., can be made in the same way.

Syrups of Fruit.—These are prepared in a similar manner to capillaire, substituting the juices of the fruit in place of the water; in this way it is very easy to make syrup of oranges. Before the oranges are squeezed, to express their juice, each orange should be well rubbed or grated with the lump sugar—by so doing the fine flavor of the rind is preserved. All these syrups are drunk by diluting them with water. About a wineglassful of syrup to a tumbler of water will be found to make a pleasant draught.

Syrup of Coffee. Take about an ounce of the finest coffee, ground, and a pint of cold water; allow them to stand together for twelve hours or more, then strain, and add one pound and a half of sugar; boil for one or two minutes—not longer, and again strain.

Syrup of Tea. One pint of water, two pounds of sugar, an ounce of black tea; boil together for five minutes, or rather less, and then strain. A wineglassful to half a pint of cold water makes very good cold tea. [Scientific American.

Treatment of Founder. As soon as it is ascertained that the horse is foundered, take from the neck vein from one to two gallons of blood, according to the size and condition of the animal; give one ounce of alum, either powdered or mixed with damp oats, or as drouth, place the the horse in a dry stall, (ground floor is best,) wrap his legs up as high as the knees and hock-joints with woolen cloths; saturate them with cold water, and keep them so for seven or eight hours, give him no food for twenty-four hours, and then let it be a light feed of oats and bran mixed. In two or three days your horse will be fit for almost any kind of service. If his ankles continue feverish, bathe them at night with equal parts of vinegar, alcohol, and sweet oil.

[Prairie Farmer.

Trimming Grape Vines. For many years we have raised grapes by the bushel from a single vine, and our trimming is done in the following manner. The first week in July we commence and cut back to the second leaf or bud of the present season's growth. Have a sharp knife and trim a portion every day, (a little at a time) until the whole vine has been gone over. Autumn, winter and spring pruning are avoided; but we have large, nice, smooth grapes in abundance. [Germantown Telegraph.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1857.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of the "glorious fourth" approaches, a day on which our fathers startled the world with the Declaration of Independence, and with clear and cogent reasoning demonstrated the justice of their cause, their right to assert their freedom from foreign rule, and their firm reliance on God to shield and prosper them in their undertaking. It is a day, the memory of which should be cherished by Americans with grateful hearts, and observed in such way as shall demonstrate the deep gratitude which prompts their action. It was a day which marked the existence of a new era, not only to our own country but to the world, for the principles then promulgated by the signers of that remarkable document are so strong in the simplicity of their truth, that all the world could understand them, and understanding, appreciate and desire to adopt them. In our own country, the struggle for freedom was successful. In other countries, the labor is still going on, sometimes quietly and slowly, by the sure but gradual teachings of the true principles among the people, and sometimes by imprudent and convulsive outbreaks, where the "right of might" is still too strong for the uninformed and undisciplined masses to grapple with.

In our own country, the danger now is, that prosperity may be our ruin. That, in the height and flush of strength, the results of uninterrupted progress in the accumulation of wealth and power will blind us, and lead us on to the same rock on which so many nations have struck, viz., luxury, effeminacy, and their concomitant vices of a public and private character. The fourth of July imposes upon us a double duty. One, that of refreshing our hearts in reviewing the events of the past,—of the dark days of our revolution, and realizing as far as imagination will permit, the struggles, the hopes and fears, and the heart stirring vicissitudes of that seven years strife, of a poor but brave few, against one of the strongest nations upon earth.

The other, in examining into the tendencies of the present condition and looking out like skillful patriots to avoid dangers of a different, but not the less fatal character, which may surround us,—the dangers of a too confident faith in our own strength, in the pride of self merit, and the desire of self indulgence in that arbitrary and reckless power which unlimited prosperity too often awakens and cherishes. Nations, like individuals, are prone to this, and nations, like individuals, should guard against it as one of the besetting and alluring sins which human nature delights to commit. Let the festivities of the occasion be of such a character as, while they awaken all the genial and amiable feelings of the heart and expand it to the acknowledgment of a universal brotherhood, they shall also prompt to a feeling of dependence and gratitude towards the great first cause and the rule of all nations, to whom the United States are signally and emphatically indebted for their present prosperity and strength.

KENNEBEC JAIL.

We are glad to hear that our County Commissioners have at length made a movement in reference to having a new county jail in this city. We really and earnestly hope that the present miserable nasty miniature Bastile that has so long been a disgrace to the county will soon be demolished, and a jail built more conformably to the principles of humanity and health will take its place. There is every reason why it should be demolished, and no reason why it should stand as it does now, a public curse, and "a stench in every man's nose."

We see that our worthy sheriff has recently put up an extra height of fence before the apertures of the cells. This undoubtedly prevents communication between the prisoners and the outsiders in the streets, but it is a feeble guard against that, and it looks like a poor attempt to draw a curtain over a public nuisance. We attach no blame to any body who has or ever had charge of it. They have all done what could possibly be done to make the prisoners comfortable, and at the same time secure.

But such are its construction and the arrangement of its fixtures, that no mortal man can keep prisoners there and use them as human beings ought to be. There is no chance for light, ventilation, suitable warmth in winter, or cleanliness any time of the year. Now this is all wrong,—nay, it is absolutely wicked.

If an erring mortal offends against the laws, and it becomes necessary to secure society from his depredations, you have a right to put him in such a place that he shall be kept isolated from the community, in part. In short, you have a right to shut him up, but you have no right to deprive him of pure and wholesome air. You have no right to deprive him of a fair share of light. You have no right to prevent his being warm in winter, and of an agreeable temperature in summer. You have no right to so place him that all the laws of cleanliness cannot be observed. But we positively declare that all these rights and requisites are, in a great measure, denied the unfortunate person who becomes a prisoner in the Augusta jail.

We have heard some, to whom this subject has been named, object, and say something about taxes. Don't talk about taxes, in reference to this case. The county is out of debt, we believe, and it ought not to tolerate such an abominable prison another day. It is five hundred years behind the times. Talk about taxes! Go and put your head into one of those stinking, pestiferous cells, for fifteen minutes, and you would soon be cured of all horror of taxes for this purpose.—We hope our Commissioners will go ahead in the undertaking, and we can assure them that every humane individual in the county will bid them God speed!

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster. On Friday night last a most terrible disaster occurred on the river St. Lawrence. The full particulars have not yet reached us, but from the telegraphic report we learn that the steamer Montreal, which left Quebec on Friday evening, having on board some 500 passengers, mostly Scotch emigrants, when opposite Cape Rouge, between Quebec and Montreal, took fire and the flames spread very rapidly. The steamer Napoleon, which was near by, succeeded in saving from the burning wreck, 127 of the passengers. The number burnt or drowned is estimated to be not less than 350. There were several American families among the passengers. The Captain and crew of steamer were among the saved.

Republican Convention. At the Republican State Convention, held in Bangor on Thursday of last week, Hon. Lot M. Morrill of this city was nominated for Governor, receiving 585 out of 600 votes. The nomination was then made unanimous.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.

Very little warm weather has been felt, hereabouts. The season is backward, and, from the coldness of the spring, could hardly be otherwise. The hay crop bids fair to be an excellent one, all that is now wanting being a few days of warm sunshine to ripen off the grass and cure the hay after it is cut. Corn is not very high, as a general thing. Some that we have noticed in gardens is looking well. The fruit crop will probably be an average one.

From other parts of the State we receive favorable reports. A correspondent at Brunswick writes that "agricultural prospects in that vicinity are, on the whole, good. Corn is rather backward. Other crops promise well, especially grass, which, since the late rains look finely."

The Machias Republican states that there will be at least a quarter more farming in Washington county, this year, than ordinary, and the Bangor Jeffersonian says:—

We believe the same is true of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset and Aroostook counties, where people are doing all they can to relieve themselves from the hard times and take advantage of the high prices for agricultural products. The cultivation in Aroostook is very largely increased this year; farming is done there as it can and should be; Hon. Shepard Cary, for instance, has seeded one hundred acres, and others are farming on a scale equaled no where else in Maine. The grain and grass crop in this part of the State are very promising.

We make some few extracts from our exchanges to show the prospects in other portions of the country. The Salem Gazette says:—

The promise of fruit in our city gardens, which was very good at the commencement of the season, is now bad for apples, which have been much injured by the canker worm. Many pear and cherry blossoms appear to have been blighted during the thunder storm of a week or two ago. Peaches are naught, and plums and grapes are as fair as usual. From neighboring towns, particularly from Danversport, we hear that the ravages of the canker worm have been horribly destructive.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from the western part of New York, says the prospect is very good for everything except wheat and corn, the latter depending much on the weather in July and August. There will not be an average crop of wheat.

The following we clip from the Boston Journal:—

A letter of 19th, from Athens, Ga., in the Journal of Commerce, says: "We are in the midst of our wheat harvest, and I am happy to say that, both as to quantity and quality, it is the best ever had in Georgia. Great fears have prevailed lest rust would seriously damage the crop, owing to its being some twenty days later than usual in reaching maturity; but the weather has been remarkably favorable, and I never saw brighter straw and grain.

Oats have suffered a little from dry weather, although a full average yield is harvested or will be. Corn is backward and small for the season of the year, but is generally healthy, and may yet turn out well. Cotton, however, is too much injured fully to recover, no matter how much it may be favored hereafter.

Grapes are very promising, and the cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending in the State. Our peaches, pears, apples, and most other fruits were destroyed by the late frosts in March."

Of the crops in Indiana, the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 16th, says:

"Throughout the State there is the promise of abundant crops. Grass is most promising. All the cereals, especially our staple product, corn, never looked better, and never was there as large a quantity of land cultivated for those crops. The extensive rains and the heat may produce a too rank growth in wheat, and some attendant disease, but we cannot foresee the result until harvest. Fruits, also, promise well. Of vegetables there is every prospect of abundance. Cattle, hogs, and stock of all kinds, are increasing with the rich, wild and prairie pastures."

The Annapolis (Maryland) Republican states that in Anne, Arundel and Calvert Counties, in that State, the army worm swarms in countless millions, destroying on their march, wheat, corn, and grass.

A correspondent who writes us from Monticello, Minnesota Territory, says the spring has been very cold and backward. "There is not," says he, the least prospect of raising anything, the present season. The grasshoppers have taken almost everything as fast as it came up. They abound over an extent of territory of one hundred by three hundred miles. There has been a great emigration this spring. I would advise all Maine folks to stay where they are, at present."

BANK DIRECTORS.

Within a few days past, the incorporators and stockholders of the following banks, chartered by the last Legislature, have organized and made choice of Directors as follows:—

Maine Bank, Brunswick. Henry H. Boody, S. R. Jackson, Robert Bowker, G. F. Mustard, J. D. Lincoln, Charles Boutelle, N. T. Palmer, Jesse D. Wilson, Wm. Woodside. The Directors subsequently met and chose S. R. Jackson, Esq., as President. The capital stock ($75,000) is all "taken up," and the Bank will commence business in October next.

Pejepscot Bank, Brunswick. Joseph Badger, Theodore S. McLellan, Alfred J. Skolfield, Brunswick; William Barron, Topsham; Jonathan Davis, Webster. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Joseph Badger, Esq., was chosen President, and John Rogers, Esq., Cashier.

Norombega Bank, Bangor. Thomas A. White, Chas. D. Gilmore, F. W. Bill, H. M. Plaisted, S. P. Strickland, and Michael Schwartz. The Directors subsequently met, and chose T. A. White, Esq., as President, and George R. Smith, Esq., Cashier. The Capital Stock, ($100,000) is nearly all taken up, and the Bank will go into operation during the present month.

New Patents. Among the patents granted during the past fortnight, are the following to citizens of New England:—

James Bridge, of Augusta, Me.—Improved safety attachments for hatchways. Peter Hines, of Kendall's Mills, Me.—Improvement in bedsteads. Franklin L. Bailey of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in printing presses. Willard W. Chipman of Lowell, Mass.—Improved method of holding and adjusting plane irons in their "stocks." Francis Gustine of Medford, Mass.—Improvements in vane governor for steam engines, &c. Jos. Peevy and Abraham Sanborn of Bangor, Me.—Improvement in ships, windlasses. Hiram Pierce of Claremont, N. H.—Improved machine for straightening knife blades. Wm. G. Pike and Isaac R. Scott of Waltham, Mass.—Improvement in safety apparatus for regulating steam boiler furnaces. Jno. P. Schenkl of Boston, Mass.—Improved breechloading firearms.—Wm. Stoddard of Lowell, Mass.—Improved mode of securing and adjusting plane irons in their stocks. Chas. Thurber of Worcester, Mass.—Improvement in caligraphs. Chas. Winslow of Lynn, Mass.—Improvement in preparing elastic India rubber cloth.

The Fourth in Portland. Our Portland neighbors are making preparations for a grand time on the Fourth. Besides the regatta, which will be a sharply contested one, there will be a canoe race by Penobscot Indians, which will excite considerable interest. The Eastern Queen, from Hallowell, and the Secor, from this city, will make an excursion to Portland, starting at an early hour in the morning, to give passengers an opportunity to see the regatta, and returning in the evening. We presume there will also be an extra train on the railroad, though we have seen no notice of it, as yet.

In Advance. In order to give our typos a chance to enjoy the Fourth, with the "rest of mankind," we put the Farmer to press this week some hours earlier than usual, which will account in some measure for the non-appearance of several advertising and other favors.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Hand-Book of Railroad Construction. By Geo. L. Vose, Civil Engineer—Boston: James Monroe & Co. This work contains a vast amount of useful knowledge for the surveyor, road or bridge builder, or mechanic. It is compiled with much care, and embodies the results of much practical experience on the part of the author, as well as valuable information condensed from the works of leading scientific writers, both of this and other countries. It contains a large number of engravings, from original designs by the author, illustrative and explanatory of the text, and is printed and bound in a very neat style. An examination of this work will satisfy any practical engineer or mechanic of its value, and to such we heartily commend it. We are the better pleased at the ability displayed in the work from the fact that Mr. Vose, who is at present engaged on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Mo., is one of our own townsmen,—a son of Hon. R. H. Vose. We hope his work will return him something like a suitable remuneration for the time and labor expended upon it. It may be procured through any bookseller.

Little Dorrit. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. Some time since we noticed the first volume of this work, from the same publisher. The whole work is now issued complete, published in various styles, at prices from 50 cts. to $2,50. Either edition sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Household Words. Thirty contributions swell the pages of Dickens' Household Words for the present month. Besides many valuable historical and scientific articles, contributed by the ablest writers of the day, this publication is celebrated for the excellent tales which appear first in its pages. "The Dead Secret," one of the best, is just finished, this number containing the concluding chapters. Published by Miller & Curtis, New York, at $3 a year.

Harpers' Monthly. The illustrated articles in the July number are "The Carib Settlements," "North Carolina Illustrated," "The Shakers," "Lichens." Besides many other interesting papers, we have the conclusion of Dickens' last story, "Little Dorrit." The Record of Current Events is full and interesting as usual. The comicalities are quite laughable, the fashions quite enticing to the ladies, and the number, as a whole, quite equal to any of its predecessors.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Extensive Fire in Bristol, R. I. On Wednesday morning the oakum works of Messrs. Devol, Diman & Chase, in Bristol, R. I. took fire. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. Some 700 bales, a considerable amount of material in the process of manufacture, and all the machinery were destroyed. Loss from $12,000 to $14,000. Insured for $10,000 in five different offices. No cause can be assigned, as the business had been suspended for some eight or ten days.

The Blue Ridge Tunnel. The rock in the Blue Ridge tunnel is now quite cut out, and a person can see through the entire tunnel; that is a person at the eastern end can see the light shine in at the western end. Preparations are in progress to enable the cars to pass through the tunnel early in July.

Fight between Rival Candidates for Governor. Colonel Hatton and General Harris are stumping Tennessee for the Governorship, and at a meeting which both attended recently, Hatton used language which exasperated Harris and he knocked him down. The difficulty was subsequently amicably settled.

Watches not Mailable Matter. An important decision has just been given in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. A postmaster was tried for robbing the mail of two watches, which were in a box which contained no other letter or writing, and Judge Treat decided that as watches were not mailable matter, the prisoner must be acquitted of the charge of robbing the mails. The jury, therefore, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was detained long enough to allow of his re-arrest by the county authorities, on a charge of larceny.

Fire. Detroit, June 24. The new blast furnace, in Hamtranck, owned by the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Mining Company, with some valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this morning. Loss estimated at $38,000, partially insured.

York and Cumberland Railroad. The Portland Argus is informed that the arrangements which have been progressing in reference to the York and Cumberland Railroad matters for some weeks past, have been so far completed as to warrant the contractors, Messrs. Wood and Myers, in commencing operations on the road, which they were to do on Monday, 28th ult.

Minot's Ledge Bell. The old bell which hung upon the light-house at Minot's Ledge, at the time of its fall on the night of April 15, 1851, has recently been rescued from the sea by the contractor, who is engaged in recovering the remains of the light-house.

Break in the Erie Canal. Another serious break in the Erie canal occurred about seven miles from Rochester on Saturday. The water deluged some seventy-five acres of farming land, doing much damage, and washed away the tracks of the Central Railroad for some distance.

Fire. We are informed that a fire occurred at Stetson village on Monday night of last week, by which the saw mill containing a shingle machine and other facilities for getting out lumber, was destroyed. It was owned by John Rogers. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fatal Accident. Francis Guptill, a lad of 15, son of Hiram Guptill, of Cornish, Me., was killed at a barn hauling in Parsonfield, 25th ult. by a pry which was accidentally thrown against him with such violence as to cause instant death.

The Flood at Ithaca. The Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal of Wednesday gives most painful details of the great freshet at that place on the 17th. It estimates the loss of property at from $100,000 to $150,000. Three lives were lost, and there were many narrow escapes.

Cattle Shows. The table of Shows and Fairs, published on our first page, is still far from complete. Since the outside of the paper was in type, however, we have received notice of the Shows of the following Societies:—

Kennebec, at Readfield,	Oct. 6, 7, 8.
North Somerset, at Brigham,	Oct. 13, 14.
Somerset, at Skowhegan,	Sept 23, 24, 25.
No. Kennebec, at Waterville,	Sept. 15, 16, 17.

Manny's Mowing Machine. This great labor saving invention for farmers will be publicly tested in Briggs' field, Western Avenue, on Friday next, giving all who wish a fine opportunity to see it in practical operation. See advertisement.

Lightning Rods. All interested will notice, by reference to the advertisement in another column, that the agency in Lincoln county, for Otis' Patent Lightning Rods, has been sold to Mr. John E. Bryant, Rockland, who is prepared to fill all orders from that county.

Dry Goods. Those intending to visit Portland on the Fourth, are referred to the advertisement of Locke & Aiken, who offer customers a good chance to profitably invest a little of their loose pocket money.

COMPLETION OF THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The completion of this interesting and gigantic work, so far as the portion manufactured by Messrs. R. S. Newall & Co., of Birkenhead, is concerned, was celebrated on Wednesday by a banquet, given in one of the transit sheds of the Birkenhead Dock Estate Station, which had been converted for the occasion into a splendid banqueting saloon. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and banners, interspersed with ivy and other evergreen wreaths. Festoons of bannerets were stretched across in four ranges, and decorated with oak, sycamore and laurel. Ten chandeliers, ornamented in a similar manner, gave abundance of light, and conduced in a high degree to the general beauty of the scene. Covers were laid for 700 on twelve rows of transverse tables; the chairman's table, elevated about a foot above the general level, occupied the whole of the east side of the shed, 120 feet in length, the breadth of the shed being 75 feet.

Above the chair was a canopy, formed of blue drapery, edged with gold, on the fore point of which was perched a golden eagle, suspending from its beak a coil of electric cable surrounding a terrestrial globe. On the scroll above this was the motto "God Save the Queen," and directly opposite, "Hail, Columbia;" at the end of the apartment, "Fortune Favors the Brave," "Work and Pay;" at the south end, "Success to the Atlantic Telegraph Company." Other appropriate mottoes were put up in different parts of the saloon, the decorations of which were very pleasing to the eye, and reflected much credit on Mr. Shaw, of Birkenhead, by whom they were designed and executed. An orchestra, erected opposite to the chair, was occupied by an instrumental band, which played appropriate airs during the dinner and afterwards.

Much inconvenience, and no small additional expense must be incurred from the circumstance that the vessel, the Niagara (s s.,) United States frigate, sent to take it over, cannot come alongside the wharf, to have it put on board. It must, therefore, be in the first instance loaded in coils on board smaller craft, and afterwards be reeled off into the Niagara, in the Sloyne. The process of loading will be commenced this morning. The Niagara is expected in Liverpool on Saturday, and it is anticipated that the whole will be put on board her before the 30th instant, the day fixed by contract for its delivery.

[English paper.

Transatlantic Telegraph. We have been informed that the first telegraphic despatch to be transmitted across the ocean will be the compliments of James Buchanan, President of the United States, to Queen Victoria, and the return despatch will convey Her Majesty's reply. The third despatch will be from England, and will be, it is said, a complimentary tribute to Horace B. Tebbets, Esq., the original projector of this great enterprise. Mr. Tebbets was for many years a resident of Boston, and is now of New York. He has devoted the last six years of his time almost exclusively to the enterprise now so near completion. [Post.

Burglar Arrested. A fellow named John H. M. Forrest was arrested at Great Falls, N. H., one day last week by Officer Pearl of that place, on suspicion that he was the chap who entered the store of Pickering & Kilvert, on the night of the 26th of May last. Information was sent to Messrs. P. & K., and one of the firm, accompanied by Sheriff Clark, left here on Monday to arrest him. Almost all the jewelry stolen, ($500 worth,) was found in his possession, and indentified. He was brought to this place yesterday, arraigned before Jacob Herrick, Esq., plead guilty, and committed to jail to await the sitting of the Supreme Court in August. Forrest had been remarkably flush of jewelry while at Great Falls, and this awakened the officer's suspicions. By watching him he discovered his hoard. Much credit is due to Mr. Pearl for his exertions in catching the thief. A reward of $200 had been offered by the losers. The prisoner is about 23 years old, a shoemaker by trade, and had worked in Lewiston for some time previous to the robbery

[Lewiston Advocate.

Rather a strong Pig Story. On the 11th of February last, Mr. Josiah Gelerson, of Haynesville, while killing his hogs, missed a sprightly boar, and after considerable search gave him up for lost, supposing that he had fallen in the river and drowned. On the 12th day of May however, three months after the porker was missing,—he was found in an old cellar, a short distance from the house, where it was evident he had fallen in and could not get out himself. There was nothing else in the cellar except a little dry cedar which he had gnawed; but the animal was nevertheless alive—although run down from a fine fat shoat of 200 lbs. to a skeleton so thin that it took two of the men to look at him. Unfortunately they let the animal eat so much at once that it killed him. We make Wing's Express responsible for this story, which seems a pretty steep one. It is not incredible, however, for it is well known that bears and other hybernating animals live through the winter by the absorption of their own fat; and it is said the hump of the camel furnishes a supply of nutriment for his system in cases of extremity.

Expedition to Raise the Steamship Philadelphia. The steam schooner Dirigo, built by Mr. R. D. Bartlett of this city, for his great enterprise of raising the steamship Philadelphia, sunk near Cape Race, is about ready to sail from this port. She will first proceed to Boston, and take on board some forty tuns of iron and other materials with which to construct a railway on the shore of Cape Race, upon which to place the ship for repairs after she is raised. The Dirigo will then return to Bangor for the remainder of her cargo, and for the mechanics and workmen who are to assist in the operation.

Besides the steamer, which is flat bottomed, and of immense strength and great lifting capacity, Mr. Bartlett will also load a schooner with his great caissons or wooden boxes for lifting the ship, and with a large amount of lumber besides. About 200,000 feet of lumber is required for the caissons and for other purposes of the expedition.

[Bangor Whig.

Accident. On Thursday last, the spile-driver used in preparing the gristmill bridge was upset by the breaking of a portion of the decayed wood-work under it, and the parting of one of the guys. The upper end tipped down off the bridge, and Mr. Annis Douglass, who was at work on the outer side, was precipitated to the bed of the stream, falling some twenty-five feet, striking head foremost among rocks not more than 15 to 18 inches apart, with little water between them. Yet he escaped with no bones broken, and with no dangerous injury. He is now doing well, and will probably be out soon. It was one of the most remarkable escapes from death that we ever witnessed.

[Gardiner Journal.

Spiritual Diggings. We are informed that some ardent spiritualists in this town, have recently been exploring, with pick-axe, spade, and shovel, mother earth, in the hopes to recover hidden treasures, some knowing medium having indicated the place of their deposit,—say, a little off the line of the Bath track, about half a mile from the village. The report is that the spirit of an Indian suggested the labor and named the spot. Have they got anything! Report says they have. Whether they have recovered anything or not, it is clear that they have had some most excellent exercise. Dyspepsia will flee before such amusements as digging in the soil.

[Brunswick Telegraph.

Personal. Father Sawyer, the venerable centennarian preacher, formerly and recently of Garland, is now in the city, at the residence of his son-in-law, General Nowell. We understand he will hereafter make Bangor his home. His health remains as good as it has been for some years past, and his bodily and mental vigor does not seem to have abated since his visit of last year. He has now passed eight months of his 102d year.

[Bangor Whig.

Melancholy Drowning in Ellsworth. Last Sunday two young men, aged 16 and 20 years, only sons of Joshua Turtelotte, were drowned in Branch Pond. They went with others to look at some rafts in the pond, when one of them jumped upon some loose logs and went under. The brother jumped after him and went under also. Their bodies were recovered in a short time, but life was extinct. [Bangor Journal.

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 22. Lieut. Craven has received peremptory orders for building boats, and making other arrangements for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to a ship canal. He will not start before October. The Navy Department has made application to the War Department for the assignment of an officer to co-operate with the expedition. For this purpose the Parina will take the place of the Arctic, which will be employed by the Coast Survey, under Lieut. Berryman in taking deep sea soundings on the coast of Newfoundland for the submarine telegraph. The Saranac, which has been ordered to the Pacific, will precede the Merrimac, as the flag ship there, and take the place of of the John Adams.

Washington, June 23. Gov. Cumming will take his family with him to Utah, intending to make that territory his permanent home.

Col. Jack Hays, of Texas celebrity, now Surveyor General of California, will probably be transferred to Utah in a similar capacity. Brigham Young has never recognized the United States surveys, but claims possession of all the soil in Utah. Not one of the inhabitants there holds lands derived by government title, and hence even Salt Lake city is open to pre-emption; this is one of the perplexities with which the Federal Courts in the Territory will have to deal, together with establishing or confirming titles to lands which may be derived in pursuance of United States laws.

It is expected that the troops and civil officers will leave for Utah the middle of July or first of August.

Col. Richardson having declined the Governorship of Nebraska, Gov. Izzard will return to the territory and resume his duties.

(New York Times correspondence.) Our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, has already opened a correspondence with the Mexican authorities in relation to the execution of Henry A. Crabbe and his party of Americans in Sonora.

(Herald correspondence.) The Postmaster General has selected the Southern route for the Overland California mail. The contract for carrying it will not be awarded before Thursday.

Gen. Scott is here, having been sent for by the President to arrange matters with reference to the movements of troops for Utah. Their final orders are now being prepared. They are to act, while in the territory, as a *posse comitatus;* the United States laws are to be enforced, and strictly carried out, and the troops are not to interfere, in any manner, with the Mormons or their religion. It is the intention of the President that the Governor, Judges, Marshal, etc., shall proceed to Utah together, doubtless with the U. S. troops.

(Tribune correspondence.) Gen. Ward B. Burnett, will be appointed Surveyor of the boundary between the United States and British America along the forty-ninth parallel east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Board of Naval Officers have reported in favor of purchasing eleven hundred acres of Blythe Island, Georgia, for a Navy Yard. The proprietors ask one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the Secretary of the Navy offers one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for it.

Col. Robles has not distinctly asked the aid of this government to repel the rumored Spanish invasion of Mexico, but the Spanish Minister apprehended American intervention.

No positive information has been received here of the alleged expedition to Utah. A small additional force will be ordered to follow Col. Sumner's command, and escort Col. Cumming and the Judges.

Washington, June 24. There was a pleasant and exciting time at the Arsenal to-day, on the occasion of testing the relative merits of various firearms. Col. Colt was present with his revolving rifle; Gen. Barnside with his breech-loading carbine; Col. Baker with Sharpe's carbine; and Col. Merrill with his own carbine. The firing was satisfactory, the distance being from 100 to 500 yards. The effects were noted by Major Bell. Those arms already introduced into the Army, and their comparative merits, were tested by direction of the Secretary of War, who, together with the Secretary of the Navy and many others, witnessed the experiments, and were subsequently handsomely entertained by Major Bell, at his quarters.

The President has recognized Edward Walkhouse Mark as British Consul for Maryland, to reside at Baltimore.

The Masons of this district were joined by their brethren of Richmond, and celebrated St. John's Day by a visit to Mt. Vernon. The ceremonies at the tomb were of a deeply solemn character. Among the incidents was the christening on the premises of two children to bear the name of Washington.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.) The Virginia delegation unanimously protest against the removal of any Virginian now in the diplomatic service, and insist upon the appointment of William F. Ritchie, of the *Enquirer*, as Minister to Naples in addition. Minister Mason has not resigned.

It is semi-officially announced that certain Mormons will be hanged for treason.

Governor McMullen leaves for Washington Territory on the 20th of July.

Washington, June 25th. The Postmaster General has re-arranged the mail service between Richmond and Memphis, thus insuring a saving of time and greater regularity.

A letter has been received from Col. Pickens of South Carolina, declining the tender of the Russian Mission.

Washington, June 25. (Correspondence N. Y. Herald.) Instructions were sent to-day to the commander of the Minnesota, and she will sail about the 30th inst. for the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence through the Straits of Sunda to Hong Kong. She will remain there some time, at the disposal of Commissioner Reed.

(Correspondence N. Y. Times.) Gov. Cumming left this afternoon for St. Louis, on his way to Kansas. He will return in ten days, and will then receive his commission and instructions. By the act establishing the Territory of Utah, of 1850, right is reserved to Congress to abolish the territory at its pleasure. It provides said territory be divided or attached to any other State or Territory. The act passed on assurances that polygamy was not one of the institutions to be introduced into the territory. The vast majority of the Mormons are not citizens of the United States.

Washington, June 26. The interior Department has received information that the Superintendents of the several branches of the Pacific Wagon Road are prosecuting the work with energy, and will hurry it to completion.

Washington, June 27. Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Construction till the 24th day of August for the building of a steam propeller sloop of war. The object is, as stated, to obtain the very best ship of war the mercantile marine can produce—the reputation of the bidders as successful contractors to have due weight. The specification must be accompanied by a model.

Troops on the way to Utah. *St. Paul's, Minnesota, June* 18. Eight companies of the 10th Infantry, commanded by Col. E. B. Alexander, and who have occupied Forts Snelling and Ridgeley for the last year, took their departure from our territory yesterday, in accordance with the general orders of May 28, 1857, for Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, from which point it is anticipated they will be ordered to Utah. Two companies of the 10th Infantry will remain in the territory, one at each of the forts, until relieved by four companies of the 2d Infantry, now on their march by land for this territory. The companies which left yesterday, go round by water to Fort Leavenworth.

Anti-Rent Difficulties—Freshet. *Albany, June* 22. A renewal of anti-rent difficulties has occurred. Sheriff Church and deputies, while proceeding on Saturday to attend a sale in Berne, of property seized for rent, were fired upon from an ambush and narrowly escaped. Two persons, father and son, owners of the property levied upon, have been arrested.

Albany, June 24. Advices from Havana announce another great freshet last night, near Pen Yan, doing much damage to the Canal. The outlet is fearfully high, washing away the greater part of the banks.

From New Mexico. *St. Louis, June* 25. The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to the 30th of May. 350 troops, under Col. Bonneville, had entered the Gila Apache county for the numerous outrages committed by them upon the whites.

The Governor of the Mexican State of Chihuahua also designed opening hostilities against the Indians, and would prevent their taking refuge on Mexican territory, and co-operate with Col. Bonneville as much as possible.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

More Diamond Smuggling. Robert Kane, steward of the steamer Fulton, was arrested yesterday on a charge of smuggling diamonds, pearls, &c., and held to bail by Commissioner Morton in the sum of $5,000. The goods seized, valued at $13,500, were found in several packages, one of which was in Mr. Kane's overcoat, two in his pantry; and two under his sofa cushion. The seizure was made by Inspectors Isaacs and Byrnes.

[N. Y. Tribune, June 20th.

Sailing of Steamers. Four steamers sailed from New York on Saturday, 20th ult., viz: the City of New York for Glasgow, the Atlantic for Liverpool, the Vanderbilt for Havre, and the Star of the West for Aspinwall. The sailing of so many steamers in one day is a rare occurrence. There will probably be a strongly contested trial of speed between the Atlantic and the Vanderbilt. As the latter left the dock, her wheels raked the corner of the pier, tearing away some of the timbers, creating a good deal of consternation among the crowd, and even injuring one or two persons.

New York, June 23. Powers' statue of the Greek Slave was sold at auction, to-day, at the Exchange. It brought $6000, and was bid off by the Cincinnati Cosmopolitan Art Association, for re-distribution.

Three companies of U. S. soldiers passed through Jersey City to-day, on their way westward, by the New York and Erie Railroad, to join the forces detached for service in Utah.

Albany, June 23. There has been no decision yet in the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the New York Metropolitan bill, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

New York, June 24. The keel of the Russian man-of-war was laid to-day, at the yard of W. H. Webb.

A new steamer, for the Boston and Portland route, was launched to-day, from the yard of John Englis. She is 1100 tuns register, and named the Montreal.

New York, June 25. Judge Hoffman to-day discharged Mayor Wood in the matter of contempt of Court, charged against him by Coroner Perry.

New York, June 26. The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, which were brought to this city several years since, at a cost of a quarter million of dollars, has been sold to the Cosmopolitan Art Association for $180,000. The whole collection, including the Greek Slave, purchased a few days since, are to be distributed among subscribers of the Association in January next.

New York, June 28. An attack was made last night, by a mob, upon the new Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, Staten Island. Firearms were freely used, and it is reported that several of the police guard were killed, and the buildings fired. The Sheriff had ordered out the military and engine companies, and proceeded to the spot.

The military and fire companies, and the citizens generally responded to the commands of the sheriff, and promptly marched towards the scene of the riot. After marching about five miles they were met by the sheriff, who had become aware of the fact that he had been grossly imposed upon, and the volunteers were dismissed.

FROM THE PROVINCES.

On Tuesday, the 30th Regiment paraded on the Champ de Mars in Montreal, and trooped its colors, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Plassy, where it won its first laurels, *primus in Indis*, one hundred years ago. In this battle, Clive with 3000 men defeated Suraja Dowla, subah of Bengal, with 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British dominion in India.

The St. Johnsbury, Vt., Torrent company of firemen are visiting their brother firemen in Montreal. Tuesday afternoon they had a contest with the Hero company, and got worsted by the Britishers.

The Montreal Advertiser says the fine steamer Canadian is a hopeless wreck; sunk beside the half tide rock, her stern upon the bottom, with 43 feet of water on it at low water, and her bows dry on the rock. The stern is gone, and 30 feet of the hooding plates torn off, the cabin deck burst up, and her iron beams bent, broken and displaced. The Advertiser attributes her loss to the ignorance of the pilot, and is very severe upon the stupidity of the Gulf pilots as a class.

Perilous Balloon Ascension. *Aeronaut dropped into Lake Erie.* On Thursday morning a man, whose name we cannot immediately ascertain, ascended from Erie in a balloon, with the intention of crossing over to Canada. He had made about sixty miles of his aerial journey, and had reached within six miles of Grand River on the Canada side, when the wind veered round and blew him down the lake and towards the American shore. When about twenty miles distant from Long Point he saw the propeller Marie Stuart, and let out the gas in order that he might board the propeller. The unlucky aeronaut was soon immersed up to his middle in the water, from which position he was rescued by the boat of the Marie Stuart. The balloon was made fast to the boat that it might be towed to the propeller and preserved, but the "machine" began to fill again, and the wind freshening, the position of the boat and the balloon was changed, and the sailors found themselves flying through the water at the tail of this new-fangled cruiser. The ropes were quickly cut, and the balloon soon scudded out of sight. The propellor took the aeronaut into Detroit, from which point he sent a letter by the City of Cleveland to be mailed here to his friends in Erie, announcing his safe arrival.

[Cleveland Herald, June 20.

Man Shot—Attempt at Lynching. *Memphis, Tenn., June* 24. John Everson, known as a gambler here, was shot dead this afternoon by a man named John Able, in front of the Washam house. Emerson asked Able for some money that he owed him, and the reply he got was a pistol ball through his body. The affair created quite a sensation amongst the citizens, who assembled at the jail determined to hang Able, but through the persuasion of the Mayor and others they were calmed down. A meeting was appointed for this evening to decide what shall be done with Able.

Memphis, June 25. At a meeting of citizens last night, a jury was formed, having six representatives from each ward. Able, the murderer of Everson, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Twelve of the jury were in favor of lynching Able, and the rest for disposing of him lawfully. A resolution was passed requiring all the gamblers to leave the city in ten days or be forcibly expelled. The father of Able, who is also a murderer and gambler, has been required to leave the city at noon to-day.

Last night, a crowd having a cannon in their possession, proceeded to the jail, intending to take Able forcibly therefrom, and hang him, but they were dissuaded from doing so by the Mayor.

The United States Minister to Venezuela. *New Orleans, June* 25. Advices from Caraccas of June 6 state Mr. Eames, the United States Minister there, had demanded from the Venezuelan government a definite reply to his communication on the subject of the claim of Shelton & Co. for losses in reference to the guano Bird Islands, threatening that if he did not receive such reply within a certain time he would withdraw from the country; that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had responded that his government was not yet prepared to give the reply demanded; that if Mr. Eames chose to leave, the matter could be arranged with the government at Washington, through the medium of the Venezuelan Minister there; and that, consequently, Mr. Eames was about to return to the United States.

The Kansas Election. *St. Louis, June* 23. The Leavenworth Journal says the twelve regular Democratic candidates of that country have been elected by an average vote of 420. The average vote of the independent candidates was 75.

In Douglas county, the Democratic nominees received an average of 135

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week, bringing one week's later news from Europe. The following is a full synopsis of all news of importance by this arrival:

GREAT BRITAIN. The political news by this arrival is unimportant. Proceedings in the British Parliament have been chiefly of local interest. In the Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that the French government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to the firing upon a British merchant vessel by a French war schooner, for it had promptly expressed regret at the occurrence, and dismissed the officer who ordered the firing. The bill for the admission of Jews into parliament was read a second time. The Roman Catholic members, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, are opposed to the measure and had waited upon Lord Palmerston, and also held a meeting for the purpose of securing relief for the Catholics from the objectionable passages in the oaths now taken by the members of the Legislature. The interview with Lord Palmerston was not satisfactory, and the Catholics have therefore resolved to support amendments to the bill in committee embodying their views, and also to memorialise Parliament to frame an oath for all classes, without distinction of creeds.

The Birkenhead half of the submarine cable is completed, and is pronounced perfect. The frigate Niagara was expected in the Mersey in a few days to commence the shipment.

A public meeting of merchants was held in Liverpool on Friday, for the purpose of assisting the movements for obtaining an increased supply of cotton; resolutions were passed referring to the present inadequate and uncertain supply of that staple, as well as its undue fluctuations in price, and expressing the opinion that the colonies of Great Britain afford ample resources for the cultivation and development of the cotton plant, and that it is the duty of the British nation to aid in measures by which its growth may be established and extended. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Manchester Supply Association.

The schooner Silver Key, from Boston, with apparatus for raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol, sailed from Malta, May 27th, for the scene of operations.

General rains in Ireland had largely benefited the crops, which gave promise of great abundance.

Evans, Hoare & Co., of London, engaged in the Australian trade have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at nearly £200,000.

The warehouses of Pickford & Co., railroad carriers, at Camdentown, have been destroyed by fire. An immense amount of merchandise, including 40,000 quarters of corn, was consumed. Loss £250,000.

A deputation headed by Lord Shaftsbury, had waited upon Lord Palmerston in regard to the increase in the slave trade, and the means for its suppression.

The London Shipping Gazette publishes a note from Gen. Cass to Lord Napier, replying to a representation the latter had made to the United States Government, touching the oppressive treatment received by seamen on board American vessels. Mr. Cass believes the laws now in force are sufficient to check the evil complained of, and that where offenders escape punishment the fault must be in defective proof.

Douglas Jerrold died on the 8th inst., after an illness of about ten days, from an attack of rheumatic gout, a disease to which he had long been subjected. The attack was of unusual severity, and on Saturday it began to be seen that there was no hope of his recovery. His sufferings were severe, and his medical attendants could only alleviate in a slight degree the agony he endured. He died surrounded by several members of his family.

It is intimated that Sir W. F. Williams (the hero of Kars) is about to be promoted from the command at Woolwich to the Governorship of Malta.

Renewed complaints have been made in Parliament respecting the cruelties practised in the lower provinces of Bengal upon the ryots or peasantry, by the police and other functionaries of the government. A resolution demanding an inquiry, however, was negatived, it being understood that the government would look into the matter.

The text of the treaty of peace between England and Persia is published. It is agreed among other things, that the Shah of Persia recognizes the independence of Herat, and of the whole of Affghanistan, and will never attempt to interfere with the independence of those States; and in case of differences arising between the Government of Persia and the countries of Herat and Affghanistan, they are to be referred for adjustment to the British Government. Also, that the existing agreement between England and Persia, for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf, shall continue in force for ten years after the expiration of the original treaty, (which occurs in 1862) and thereafter until it is annulled by a formal declaration on either side. Ample provision is made in the treaty for the adjustment of the pecuniary claims of British subjects.—Russia is headed off by stipulations that no privileges are to be accorded to other nations without similar rights being conferred upon Great Britain and the re-establishment of respects for British influence will be achieved by a distinguished reception being given, with public apologies to Mr. Murray.

FRANCE. The crops present so promising an appearance that it is hoped the next harvest will nearly suffice for the entire consumption of France.

The election movement is the prevailing topic in French politics. Accounts are contradictory. One says the White and Red Republicans of Paris have fused and completed their list of candidates, including Gen. Cavaignac; another, that, finding fusion impossible, the Whites have fused with the old Constitutional parties, nominating a common list of candidates, headed by Cavaignac. The ultra Montanists have declared in favor of an active interest in the elections.

The monthly return of the Bank of France and its branches shows an increase in cash of 50,000,000 francs. A reduced rate of discount is looked for.

A dispatch from Florence states that the scenery of the theatre took fire on Thursday evening during the performance of the Siege of Sebastopol. A panic arose, when forty-three persons were killed, and one hundred and thirty-four wounded.

Nearly three thousand emigrants left the port of Havre during the month of May for the port of New York, and not more than two hundred for all other ports. This is an increase of more than a thousand on the same month of last year.

SWITZERLAND. *Berne, Friday.* The National Council unanimously ratified the Neufchatel Treaty on the 8th. It will be laid before the Council of States for their ratification to-morrow. The extraordinary session will then close.

PRUSSIA. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes that the police had obtained a clue to a wide spread conspiracy among the working classes, for bringing out a general strike in all trades on the same day in Germany, Belgium and Switzerland.

Stringent measures have been taken to counteract this movement.

SPAIN. A dispatch from Madrid, of the 8th, states that up to that date, the Mexican Envoy had not been able to effect a settlement of the Spanish difficulty.

The House of Deputies had ordered a levy of 50,000 troops.

CHINA. Advices from China state that the rebels are again making headway in the district surrounding Foo-chow-foo. They had also captured Hokow, in the Keangree province.

No movement of importance had taken place with the English forces.

Great discontent prevailed at Canton, and Yeh's inactivity against the British had made him unpopular.

At Hong Kong trade was quiet. The silk crop threatens to be short, in consequence of long droughts.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 26th of April, and Canton river 22d.

It was feared the frigate Raleigh would prove a total loss.

Foo-chow-foo dates of April 18 state that large amounts of money, forwarded for operations in tea, in the Kishow and other districts, had to be brought back on account of the rebels, in consequence of which the first crop of Kishow teas would be lost, and the second and the third crops would also be affected by the movements of the rebels.

The total export of tea to Great Britain showed a deficiency as compared with the same date last year of 22,000,000 pounds.

PERSIA. It was supposed that the bulk of the British army in Persia would remain there for some months to come. The general health of the troops had been good.

A telegraphic dispatch from Meerut, thought to be exaggerated, says that the 3d Regiment of Bengal Cavalry were in open mutiny; that several officers and men had been killed and wounded, and that the line and officer's bungalows had been burnt down.

A Madras paper had announced the death of the Nizam, but the statement lacked confirmation.

INDIA. The ostensible cause of the mutinies in the British native army is said to be the greasing of the new Enfield rifles, in Hindoo and Mussulman hands, with *pigs' and bullocks' fat!* These soldiers object, too, to the *sizing* of the British cartridge paper!

The British press have much to say upon this mutiny, and there is evident alarm felt about the 170,000,000 people whom but a few British white troops govern. The subject has been up in the House of Lords. Lord Ellenborough, late Governor-General of India, scolds the missionaries for interfering with the religion of the Hindoos and Mussulmen.

Gen. Ashburnham and Staff had arrived at Madras, en route for China.

LATER---ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

The propeller Indian arrived at Quebec on Saturday, with news four days later than the above. We make the following synopsis:—

ENGLAND. The funeral of Douglas Jerrold took place on the 15th, and was attended by a large number of the most eminent men of literature and art.

The American ship Robena arrived at the Woolwich Arsenal on the 13th, having on board six breech-loading cannon, manufactured at New York by order of the British government.

Arrangements have been perfected for running the Canadian line of steamers between Liverpool and Quebec weekly, instead of fortnightly. A contract is to be immediately entered into for a number of new and more powerful steamers.

The infant princess was christened on the 16th, and is named Beatrice Mary Victoria.

The House of Commons is engaged on the Oath and Jews' disabilities bill.

The Roman Catholic amendment was defeated by 273 to 83, and on a test question the bill was sustained by 341 to 201.

The London Times advocates the abolition of slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade.

FRANCE. The Orleanist Republican fusion is in full force, doing all it could to insure the return of at least a few deputies.

Rumors were current that Napoleon contemplated visiting Germany, and that he would probably have an interview with the Emperor of Russia, at Wilbad, in July.

MISCELLANEOUS. In Belgium, the closing of the session has been formally decreed, as well as the adjournment of the bill on charitable establishments.

The Switzerland National Council have unanimously ratified the Neufchatel treaty.

Austria is making further concessions to the Hungarians.

Rumors are afloat that a Conference of the Potentates of the Italian States is to be held, including the Pope, Emperor of Austria, King of Naples, and others.

The treaty of commerce between France and Russia has been signed.

The Emperor of Russia officially sanctions the modified Customs tariff.

The king of Portugal has communicated to the Cortez his intention shortly to contract a matrimonial alliance. It is believed the second daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria is to be the bride.

The French Moniteur de la Flotte publishes a letter from Sebastopol, in which it is asserted that the vessels raised in that harbor were those which were merely grounded in shallow water, receiving slight damage; while those sunk as barriers are imbedded in the sand above the bilge and were immovable.

INTERESTING LIFE INSURANCE CASE. In our Court Record will be found a report of an interesting life insurance case. The American Mutual Life Insurance Company refused to pay the amount of a policy of life insurance effected on the life of C. W. Haskell, late of this city, on the ground that he had an internal deformity of which, however, he was not and could not have been aware. A suit was brought for the recovery of the amount of the policy, and the jury, without hesitation, brought in a verdict for the full amount with interest. It is far from creditable to the company that the administratrix of the deceased was compelled to bring a suit to recover the amount of this policy. Insurance companies too often attempt to evade their just liabilities by some petty quibble, and we are glad that a jury has so promptly reminded them of the duty they owe to those who have reposed confidence in their promises. [Boston Journal.

THE INDIAN MURDERS. We have already given an account of the attack, by a band of one hundred Cheyenne Indians, on a company of emigrants on their way to California—the killing of four men, and the wounding of two men and one woman. We now learn that the party consisted of C. B. Weaver and wife, A. P. Weaver, R. Weaver, M. Lewis, Samuel Smith, E. Garrison, J. Smith, Wm. Smith, and J. Huesten, from Carroll county, Ark., and Barry county, Mo. Two rounds were fired, and then the Indians charged on the whites. The Indians robbed the wagons; and, meanwhile, two of the men escaped to the Younkin settlement, where a company of twelve men was raised, with provisions and arms, and immediately proceeded to the relief of the defeated party. [St. Louis Repub. 20th.

THE YACHT AMERICA. Porter's Spirit of the Times says:—

The inquiries which have recently been made to us of the whereabouts and condition of the celebrated yacht America with which we so gloriously distanced the combined yacht squadron of Great Britain, in the summer of 1851, are fully answered by the following extract of a recent article in a London journal, on the steam frigate Niagara. The London journal says: "While the monster American frigate is riding so proudly at Tilbury fort, there lies almost within musket shot of her pennant, in a ship-builder's yard, and we deeply regret to say, completely destroyed with dry-rot, the beautiful yacht America, that so delighted our yachtsmen in the Solent." Alas! that we should so soon be called upon to record such a destiny to the "skimmer of the seas."

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The premium list of this society, whose annual exhibition commences on the first of September, and closes on the 5th, at Louisville, Kentucky, is published in the papers of that city. A telegraph office is to be established on the grounds, so that messages can be transmitted to and answers received from all parts of the United States. Other arrangements have also been adopted to render the exhibition superior to any ever before held. The premiums are on a most liberal scale, including thirty-two of 100 each, and many of $75, $50, and $25 each.

THE FLOOD IN MINNESOTA. One of the editors of this paper returned yesterday from Minnesota. An unprecedented amount of rain had fallen in the Territory, more than filling the streams, carrying away bridges, injuring roads and destroying considerable property. The Mississippi was rising rapidly at St. Paul on Wednesday, being in many places already out of its banks, and promising a flood similar in its extent to that of 1844. The "oldest settlers" had never witnessed anything to compare with these rains. On Sunday night, the 14th inst., the quantity of water which fell was equivalent to nine inches. It is probable the storm extended over the entire region embracing the source and the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi, filling up the swamps and lagoons which feed the river, and completely saturating the surface of the whole country. A good stage of water may be confidently expected in both the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers until late in the summer, which will facilitate the progress of settlement in the Territory and keep business active. [Chicago Press, 20th.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. The U. S. District Court, Judge Ware presiding, met at Bangor on Tuesday, and adjourned on Wednesday, of last week. Two indictments were reported against the young man, for breaking and robbing the mail at Dexter. He was only tried upon the first indictment, on which he was convicted and a light sentence imposed of $5 fine and two weeks in the County Jail. The other indictment, conviction on which would require a severe sentence to the State Prison, was held in abeyance.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

A Hong Kong letter in the New York Times says:—"The movements of the rebels are just now attracting more than ordinary attention. Dr. Parker has recently received despatches from the American Consul at Foo-chow-foo, advising the sending, forthwith, of an armed vessel to the place to protect and afford a refuge to our citizens and their property. The rebels are encamped within half a mile of the city walls, numbering some seventy-five thousand strong. A battle was fought recently near the city, resulting in the defeat of the Imperialists, with a loss on their side of 1200. Owing to the disturbances, the remittances from the tead istrict had been sent back, and it was feared that the trade in that article wouldbe greatly injured.

The rebels continue to menace Canton; as yet they have not attacked the city. There are two parties of them in the district of Cheng (near Canton), who are about uniting their forces and making a joint attack on the city. His Excellency Governor Yeh is making all possible preparation for the defense of the "fourth city in the world." A large portion of his army had been disbanded, owing to the inability of the government to pay and provide for them. His Excellency now finds the greatest difficulty in procuring troops, owing to the above named causes. Famine prevails at Canton, and the people have difficulty to sustain life.

Fear of disturbances has made many of the Missionaries resident there, quit Ningpo and take up their residence at Shanghai.

The U. S. storeship Celestial, with U. S. stores arrived here to-day, being 129 days from New York.

Late advices from Shanghai state that the small pox had broken out on the U. S. ship Levant. Thirty-three cases had been reported. This ship has been very sickly since her arrival in the China Seas, and will doubtless be ordered home soon on account of the above."

FROM THE INTERIOR OF CHINA. A circular from the American house of A. Heard & Co., dated Foo-chow-foo, April 15, contains the following information of interest:—

"Our circular of the 31st March, referred to the serious disturbances in the tea districts of this province, which we regret to say have, during the past fortnight, assumed a very grave character. Not only have the banditti and thieves, formerly alluded to, continued to carry on their depredations successfully, but the rebels have crossed the Bohea hills, from Kiangsi, and the northern part of this province. Large amounts of treasure, which had been sent into the country for the purchase of new crop teas, have been brought back to Foo-chow during the past week, the intestine troubles attaching the greatest insecurity to funds in transit, and rendering it a matter of great doubt as to whether tea can be procured. Great alarm prevails in the producing districts, and many of the inhabitants are moving off; while another most serious feature in this connection, is the fact that, owing to the disturbed state of matters, none of the Kiangsi men have come this season to attend to the picking, manipulating and packing the new crop, whereas in former seasons more than three-fourths of the workmen employed in this business have come from that province. The time for picking the new leaf is rapidly approaching, and whatever the ultimate results or influences of all these disturbances may be, it is impossible to say, but we give it as our confident opinion, that, under any circumstances, the production of teas this season must be seriously interfered with, and that the supplies received at this port will inevitably be short, as compared with the two past seasons, and it seems almost a certainty that the deficit must be very a important one."

A STRAWBERRY FARM. Mr. John C. Scott, of Brighton, is one of the largest and most successful growers of strawberries in the vicinity of Boston. His beds of the plant are eleven acres in extent, from which he will raise about twelve thousand boxes of the fruit this season. Last year his farm produced over ten thousand boxes of strawberries. Mr. Scott raises three varieties, viz: the "Brighton Pine," the "Scott's Seedling," and "Hovey's Seedling." The two first enumerated originated on his grounds, one being named for the proprietor, and the other receiving its name from the town. The "Brighton Pine" yields a great crop this year, and the fruit is of superior flavor. A visit to Mr. Scott's premises, this month, is almost equal to an examination of a wine vineyard at the West during the harvest. From three hundred to five hundred boxes of fruit are now daily sent to market, and the amount will be considerably increased next week, if the weather proves favorable, as the vines give promise of a great crop.

Mr. Scott informs us that the largest yield he has ever taken from a single root in a season consisted of 162 strawberries. He has annually raised a large number of seedlings, but none of them have been equal to the varieties we have named. There is a great demand for the plants, and a supply is raised for sale.

[Boston Transcript.

A CURIOUS STORY. The New York Tribune gives the following a prominent place in its editorial columns:—

"A European officer, apparently of very superior military education, is now actively engaged in different States of the Union in enlisting officers for some unknown military purpose. Only officers of artillery and engineers able to direct the construction of fortifications are wanted.—These enlistments are made with the ostensible design of forming a standing army in Central America, and putting that country in an efficient state of defense agaist any future attack of fillibusters. According to statements made in connection with these proceedings, the five republics of Central America are to be transformed into one monarchy. The plan is to be carried out with the aid of a political party in Mexico, and the landing of a military force is to be effected in one of the ports on the coast south of Coatzacoalcos. The whole intrigue may be in connection with the movements of Santa Anna, though it would appear that the immediate destination of the officers to be enlisted is really Central America, as it is known that the individual engaged in enlisting them has lately made a tour through the State of Guatemala."

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Tuesday gave an opinion upon the application of Canal Commissioner to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad from becoming a purchaser of the main line of State works, the Legislature having passed an act authorizing the railroad company to buy, and relieving that company from the tonnage and State tax. The Court decide unanimously that the Legislature has the power to authorize a sale; but that it has no authority to extinguish forever, by bargain and sale, the power to raise revenue for the support of the government. The revenues of the government are the means by which it sustains itself, and the Legislature has no right to deprive it of the use of these means for any purpose. They are an essential part of the sovereignty of the State, and cannot be contracted away.

An injunction is granted to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad from making any bids at the sale under the provision granting the exemption; but in other respects, the act being one within the constitutional authority of the Legislature, the Pennsylvania Railroad may be a purchaser the same as any other bidder.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS SOLD AT AUCTION. *Philadelphia. June* 25. The main line of the Public Works was sold this evening, by auction, at the Exchange. There was a large attendance, and the Governor was present. It was purchased by J. Edgar Thomson, President, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for $7,500,000, one bid only being made. Loud cheers were given for the Governor and the Pennsylvania Road at the conclusion of the sale. Previous to the sale an announcement was made that the demands of certain owners of property on the line would affect the claim for immediate possession.

THE REGULATORS IN INDIANA—*A Terrible Row in Prospect.* We understand that the most intense excitement has prevailed at Bloomington during the whole of the present week, in consequence of the examination of Coons and the two Morgans, charged with the murder of Mr. Bingham. Some three hundred "Regulators" and their sympathizers have been in town all the week. A counter organization, called the "Moderators," has been formed to oppose the "Regulators," numbering some two hundred persons. They have, however, the sympathies of much the larger portion of the community. Both parties are fully armed, and there are great fears of a collision. Nearly all the business in Bloomington has been suspended during the week. The complicity of the three men under arrest, in the killing of Mr. Brigham, is not, we understand, disputed; but the "Regulators" insist that they shall be admitted to bail, while the "Moderators" insist that no bail shall be taken.

[Brookfield (Ind.) Democrat.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour	$7 50 to 10 50	Round Hog,	$10 00 to 11 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 to 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 to 14 00
Rye Meal,	1 33 to 0 00	Mutton,	6 to 8
Wheat,	1 75 to 1 80	Turkeys,	12 to 13
Rye,	1 10 to 1 25	Chickens,	12 to 13
Corn,	1 10 to 1 12	Geese,	8 to 12
Beans,	1 50 to 2 00	Clover Seed,	12 to 15
Oats,	50 to 55	Herdsgrass,	3 00 to 3 50
Potatoes,	75 to 1 00	Red Top,	75 to 83
Dried Apples,	10 to 12	Hay,	9 00 to 11 00
Cooking "	33 to 40	Lime,	90 to 92
Winter "	60 to 75	Fleece Wool,	30 to 34
Butter,	16 to 18	Pulled Wool,	30 to 34
Cheese,	14 to 16	Lamb Skins,	35 to 50
Eggs,	14 to 15	Hides,	6 to 7
Lard,	16 to 17		

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 25.

At market, 550 beef cattle, 1200 sheep, 500 swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $10 00 @ $10 00; first quality, $8 25 @ $8 75; second, $7 50 @ $7 75; third, $6 50 @ $6 75.

Working Oxen.—Sales from $150 to $185.

Cows and Calves.—Sales from $20to $35.

Sheep.—Sales in lots, from $5 00 to $6 00.

Swine.—At retail, from 8 to 9 cents.

BOSTON MARKET, June 20.

FLOUR.—Sales of Western superfine at $7 00; fancy, $7 00 @ 7 50; extra, $7 75 @ $10 00.

GRAIN.—Corn—Sales of yellow flat at $1 @ $1; white at 94 @ 95. Oats—Northern at 55 cents. Rye, $1 25.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at $16 @ $17 ₱ ton.

A PERFUMED BREATH. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers*, as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know that their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush, and wash your teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving made Easy.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents.

For sale by all Druggists.

Beware of Counterfeits and imitators. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, New York. 6m4

Among the many preparations now in use for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE, now in general use throughout the United States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer to the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties who have been benefited by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them. [Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 1st, 1854.

Sold in Augusta by C. F. POTTER, and by Druggists throughout the United States. 3m22

HANEMANN RECONVERTED TO COMMON SENSE. At a meeting of Spiritualists, an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula, that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homœopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hanemann as to what remedy should be taken. Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off A-y-e-r-s C-a-t-h-a-r-t-i-c P-i-l-l-s. [Homer (N. Y.) Whig.

Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, June 18th, Mr. J. RUFUS CHILD to Miss MARGARET N. BRIDGE, daughter of James Bridge, Esq.

In North Waldoboro', June 27th, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Mr. JAMES BAYLEY to Miss ELCY WALTER.

In Athens, Mr. HORATIO C. TOBEY to Miss ELIZABETH S. HIGHT.

In Starks, June 15th, Mr. SIMON TUPPER to Miss DIANA T. ROGERS.

In Skowhegan, June 23d, by A. Richardson, Esq., Mr. ELDRIDGE RANDALL of Vassalboro', to Miss PALONIA F. AMES.

In Norridgewock, June 24th, Mr. EDWIN FLETCHER to Miss SARAH M. CLARK, both of Bloomfield.

In Boston, June 22d, Mr. BENJ. F. OTIS to Miss ANN D. BAILEY, both of Waterville.

In Boston, June 23d, Mr. HIRAM CURTIS to Miss AMANDA M. MILLETT.

In Bowdoinham, June 18th, Mr. STEPHEN M. WOODWARD to Miss MARIA PREBLE.

In Mt. Vernon, June 17th, Mr. ORESTES H. PORTER to Miss RACHEL ALLEN.

In Woodstock, Mr. LEVI L. TWITCHELL of Paris, to Miss ELIZA JANE SWAN.

In Dover, N. H., Mr. ALBERT PREBLE of York, to Miss SARAH WILDER of Wells; Mr. BENJAMIN SIMPSON to Miss MARY ANN WINN, both of York; Mr. ROSCOE G. MORTON to Miss LYDIA F. BOULTER, both of West Buxton.

In Somersworth, N. H., Mr. EDWIN M. HAM of Rollingsford, N. H., to Miss AFFA RICKER of Monroe.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, June 29th, FRANKLIN A. HEWINS, aged 38.

In South Vassalboro', April 20th, Mrs. MARY SABIN, aged 85 years and 5 months.

In Hallowell, June 17th, Mrs. ELIZA WITHERELL, aged 71; Mrs. MARTHA HUTCHINSON, aged 63.

In Vassalboro', June 19th, after a long protracted illness, ELLEN M. GIFFORD, only daughter of I. C. Gifford, aged 22. [Mass. please copy.

In Anson, June 16th, ORISSA PATTEN, wife of Jos. C. Patten, aged 40.

In Gardiner, June 19th, ABBIE R. HALSTEAD, wife of Geo. M. Halstead, aged 22; 20th, DANIEL CLAY, aged 68.

In Bath, Mrs. LYDIA MARTIN, formerly of Hallowell, aged 86.

In Bath, June 13th, FRED T. NEWMAN, only son of George E. Newman, aged 3 years and 10 months.

In Atlas, Mich., May 14th, JOHN WITHEE, formerly of Norridgewock, aged 68.

In Madison, June 24th, EBENEZER DEAN, aged 93 years and 10 months.

In Patterson, N. J., June 12th, ALPHEUS JEFFERDS, formerly of Foxcroft, aged 61.

In Portland, June 17th, MARY G. SHAW, daughter of S. P. Shaw, Esq., aged 8.

In Calais, MARY C. PIKE, wife of Jas. A. Pike, aged 30.

In Chelsea, Mass., June 23d, AMASA COBB GETCHELL, son of Albert and Mary E. Getchell, aged 2 years 3 months.

In Winthrop, RHODA PERRY, wife of Alanson Perry.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

INCIDENTS

In White Mountain History,

AND GUIDE.

12mo, Cloth, 325 pp. Illustrated. Price $1.

THIS is the best and fullest guide to this romantic region. [Evening Traveller.

It will add a hundred fold to the interest of a White Mountain tour. [Zion's Herald.

There are few romances of more thrilling interest. [Bellows Falls Argus.

A most interesting book to those even who cannot visit the mountains. [Independent Democrat, Concord.

The novel reader will here find "truths stranger than fiction," and more exciting. [Christian Mirror, Portland.

It is the most agreeable local hand-book we have ever received, and is useful, because it is filled with information, not only for tourists, but for the numerous class called stay-at-home travelers. [New York Times.

To those who ever expect to visit the Mountains it is almost indispensable, and to those who do not it is a very cheap substitute for a visit. The facts are valuable, and the scenery described is unique and sublime. [Christian Herald, Cincinnati.

It will be sent by mail, free of postage. Agents wanted to sell it everywhere. Circulars giving table of contents sent free to all who wish to examine.

NATHANIEL NOYES, Publisher,
4w28 11 Cornhill, Boston.

Flour, Corn and Cement.

100 BBLS. EXTRA GENESEE FLOUR;
50 do. Double Extra do. do;
200 do. Extra Ohio do;
3000 bush. Prime Mixed Mealing Corn;
200 bbls. new Rosendale Cement.

Cargo of Sch. Adelina from New York, now landing, and for sale low for cash, by ARNO A. BITTUES.
July 1st, 1857. 28

Augusta State Guards.

THERE will be a regular meeting of the State Guards at their Armory over Nason & Hamlen's Store, on Tuesday Evening, July 7th, 1857.

H. S. OSGOOD, Clerk.
Augusta, June 30, 1857. 1w28

Tax Collector's Notice.

THE TAXES of the town of SIDNEY for the year 1857, having been committed to me for collection, I would hereby notify all tax payers that a discount of six per cent. will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 26th of July; five per cent. on those paid after July 26 and previous to the 25th of August; and four per cent. on all paid after Aug. 25 and previous to Oct. 24.

FREDERIC H. SHERMAN,
June 27th, 1857. 3w28 *Coll. & Treas. of Sidney.*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of PORTER & BEAN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

ORESTES H. PORTER,
MOSES T. BEAN.
Mt. Vernon, June 22, 1857. 28

North Somerset Agricultural Society.

THE Directors offer the following premiums on Fields of Grass: The best field of grass of at least three acres, $3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
B. F. LEADBETTER,
LUTHER PIERCE, } Awarding Committee.

The grass to be examined by the Committee before it is cut, and competitors are requested to notify the Committee as soon as convenient.

O. R. BACHELLER, Sec'y.
June 27, 1857. 2w28

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THERE will be a trial of Manny's Improved Premium MOWING MACHINE at Augusta, on Briggs' field, about 40 rods from the Augusta House, on the Western Avenue, to commence at 8 o'clock Friday morning, July 3d.

Also, a trial of the same Machine at Ward's Corner, in China, on the 9th of July. ISAAC VARNEY, Agent.

P. S. Should the weather be unfavorable, the trial of July 3d will be postponed until Monday, July 6th, at the same hour.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between GOLDER & FOSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID GOLDER,
GEO. C. FOSTER.
Belgrade Mills, March 14, 1857. *3w28

STRAY HORSE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 15th inst., a RED MARE, 4 years old, with black mane and tail. The owner will please call, pay charges and take her away.

I. P. RICHARDSON.
Monmouth, June 27th, 1857. 2w28

Lumber Notice.

FOR SALE AT PARK'S MILLS, in CHESTERVILLE, Pine Boards, Clapboards, Lath, Pine and Cedar Shingles, which I keep constantly on hand cheap for cash.

Also, one good second hand SHINGLE MACHINE for sale.
3m28 ELISHA PARK.

SING! WHISTLE! DANCE!

PLAY THE PIANO, OR ANYTHING ELSE,

Only Spend Time to Read this Advertisement, then act as the Dictates of your Common Sense and Better Judgment may Direct.

AT No. 5 DEERING'S BLOCK, CONGRESS STREET,

(Opposite City Hall,)

PORTLAND,

LOCKE & AIKEN, Proprietors and Directors of Prices,

IS to be found the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS

in the State of Maine. For List of Prices, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

DE LAINES, 6¼ and 12½ cts
FINE FRENCH CHALLIES, new style, 12½ cts.
BLACK ALPACCA, 12½ cts.
GINGHAMS, 6 pence.
PRINTS, 5, 6¼, 8 and 10 cts.
FRENCH PRINTS & BRILLIANTS, yard wide, 12½ cents.
WHITE BRILLIANTS, 10 and 12½ cents.
MUSLINS, yard wide, *fast colors*, 6¼, 10 and 12½ cts.
WOOL DE LAINES, plain and figured, 25 cts.
CRAPE SHAWLS, $5 and up.
STELLAS, CASHMERES, and every variety of Summer Shawls, from $1 up.
BROWN COTTONS, 6¼ cents.
QUILTS, $1.
SILK MITS, 12½ cents a pair.
DE BEIGES, 6 pence.
STRIPE SHIRTINGS, 6¼ cents and up.
WHITE FLANNELS, 12½ cents.
GLOVES, 3, 4 and 5 cents a pair.
BLACK KID GLOVES, 12½ and 25 cents.
CURTAIN MUSLINS, 12½ cents a yard.
SARSNET CAMBRIC, best English, 6 pence a yard.
BLACK SILKS!!!—In this article we can defy the world, as we have a Silk made expressly for us, which we warrant not to *Break, Crack or Change Lustre* in wearing.
FANCY SILKS, from 50 cts. a yard to $50 a pattern.
SILK, BERAGE, and MUSLIN ROBES, very cheap.

When you go to Portland, don't fail to call at

No. 5 Deering's Block,

and let LOCKE & AIKEN prove to you what is here asserted.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor, given by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country, is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the Proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. And for sale by all Druggists and Store-keepers in every town and village in the United States and Canadas.

Sold in Augusta by J. S. MANLEY. 1y4

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distempers, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill—While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable are free from any risk in that respect. Cures have been effected which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuent Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the yody or

Reading for the Fourth.

THE PRAYER ON BUNKER HILL.

During the battle of Bunker Hill, a venerable clergyman (Rev. Mr. McClintock, of Greenland, N. H.) knelt on the field, with hands upraised, and grey head uncovered; and while the bullets whistled around him, prayed for the success of his compatriots, and the deliverance of his country. The incident has prompted the following beautiful ode from the pen of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

"It was an hour of fear and dread,—
High rose the battle-cry,
And round, in heavy volumes, spread
The war-cloud to the sky.
'Twas not, as when in rival strength
Contending nations meet,
Or love of conquest madly hurls
A monarch from his seat:

"Yet one was there, unused to tread
The path of mortal strife,
Who but the Savior's flock had fed
Beside the fount of life.
He knelt him where the black smoke wreathed;
His head was bowed and bare,—
While, for an infant land, he breathed
The agony of prayer.

"The column, red with early morn,
May tower o'er Bunker's height,
And proudly tell a race unborn
Their patriot father's might;
But thou, O patriarch, old and grey,
Thou prophet of the free,
Who knelt among the dead that day,
What fame shall rise to thee?

"It is not meet that brass or stone,
Which feel the touch of time,
Should keep the records of a faith
That woke thy deed sublime:
We trace it on a tablet fair,
Which glows when stars wax pale,
A promise that the good man's prayer
Shall with his God prevail."

OUR FLAG.

BY WILLIAM B. GLAZIER.

Where has it shone! at Lexington,
Where fell the first blood of the free,
Where from each red drop spilt was won
A charm that gave us victory;
It floated next on Bunker's Hill,
Where our old sires the Briton met,
His welcome was the bullet shrill,
And in his heart the bayonet.

Its folds were clogged with ice and snow,
Upon the frozen Delaware,
But Trenton's victory shed a glow
That warmed it into glory there:
Its long stripes glittered in the sun,
On Saratoga's tented plain,
Where the battalions of Burgoyne,
Saw England's glory fade and wane.

The Constitution's mast-head bore
That banner, floating full and free,
And took it from Columbia's shore
To gain new glory on the Sea.
It waved above the flame and smoke,
By the wild, battle whirlwind blown,
And when the light beneath it broke
It saw St. George's cross go down.

On Palo Alto's bloody plain,
That dear old banner still was there,
They guarded it from spot or stain,
And bore it blazing through the air;
Though pierced by balls and cursed by foes,
It still streamed on above the fray,
And blessed the dying eyes of those
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

God guard our flag, and keep each star,
Each stripe as bright as now they wave,
Still may it lead our bands in war,
Still float above each hero's grave;
Death to the coward that would dare
To trail it through the dust of shame,
All honest hearts its lot will share,
And follow it to Death or Fame.

YANKEE DOODLE-DO.

The good the Rhine song does to German hearts,
Or thine, Marseilles! to France's fiery blood;
The good thy anthemed harmony imparts,
"God save the Queen!" to England's fields and flood,
A home-born blessing, Nature's boon, not Art's;
The same heart-cheering, spirit-warming good,
To us and ours, where'er we war or woo,
Thy words and music, Yankee-Doodle!—do.

[Halleck.

Tales of the Revolution.

THE ESCAPE.

At the time the incident below narrated occurred, the army under Washington, ragged, ill fed, and poorly paid, laid encamped at Valley Forge. It was a dark night in the spring that followed that winter of hardships and suffering. The pointed sleet drove by the huts of soldiers, and the sentinels drew their caps over their eyes to protect their faces, and would fain screen their half clothed forms from the driving blast. The one pacing near the building occupied by the commander-in-chief, was a young man scarcely numbering over twenty years, but characterized by the symmetry of his well-knit frame, and his almost Herculean strength. For a long hour had he walked back and forth before the door, through the crevices of which the dim rays from a camp light struggled now and then.

At midnight, the door opened, and the officers of the army emerged one by one therefrom, and retired to their several quarters. No sooner had the last one disappeared, ere Washington came to the entrance, and speaking to the sentinel called him to enter. Awed by the presence of his General, but proud of the honor conferred upon him, the benumbed soldier entered, and respectfully approached the blazing fire. The door being closed, Washington seated himself by the table and said:

"Morton, I have called upon you to execute for me a dangerous mission, which I am satisfied, from the recommendations given of you by your officers, you are capable of performing; and for doing which you shall be rewarded."

"Sir," responded the young man, "if the task that you see fit to assign me is an honorable one, and one that is calculated to benefit my country, I will cheerfully perform it, without fee or reward."

"Nobly said," exclaimed Washington. "Come to-morrow evening at this hour, and you will find disguises, instructions, and a horse and money to defray your expenses. Good night."

"I will be here, sir," replied the sentinel, and retired to his headquarters.

The morrow night came, and with it, punctual to the appointment, came young Morton. After a short conference with his commandant, he mounted a fleet horse, and with his baggage strapped behind him, set out upon his perilous mission.

Edward Morton six months before, had left home and friends to take part in that struggle then going on between the colonies and the mother country. Not for the hope of gain, but with his patriot heart swelling with pity for his country's needs, did he join the thin, but sturdy ranks, of the troops of Congress.

* * * * * * *

On the banks of the Schuylkill, was at that time situated an old-fashioned farm house, antique in the exterior construction, but showing around it an unmistakable air of comfort and substantial enjoyment. At this time, a part of the British army were encamped near this dwelling, they being upon a foraging excursion.

Toward the evening of the following day, the young "spy"—as we must now call him, rode up to the door of the building mentioned, and throwing the bridle over the gate post, entered the house. A young girl met him at the threshold, and though she spoke not a word of welcome, a flushed cheek and speaking glance, told more of welcome than a volume of words could have done. In the inner room, a middle-aged man sat, the uncle of Mary Wilson—her father's brother—and under his guardianship she had been placed, when made doubly an orphan by the death of both her parents. Edward Morton and herself had been playmates together, and although five years her senior, yet she had loved her manly lover. Until the war broke out, everything passed pleasantly and quietly.

But when his country called, Morton left his quiet home for the tented field and busy camp.

To guardian and niece his story was soon told, and an hour after, found a sun-browned and flaxen-haired country lad, to appearance, pushing boldly into the camp of the enemy, with a lot of country produce in an old wagon.

It would have taken a sharp eye to pierce the complicated disguise, and a keen ear to have detected the voice of Morton, from the brawling, nasal twang of the verdant youth.

Trotting slowly into the camp, the spy had soon disposed of his stock, and, in turn, laid in a store of information, which, if safely conveyed to the right quarter, would inestimably benefit and aid the plans of Washington.

It was late at night when Morton prepared to leave, but it was not until he had been urged to dispose of his horse, and notwithstanding his many protestations, he was obliged to sell her to a young officer. As he passed out of the door of the purchaser, he met an old acquaintance who had joined the British ranks. He passed him, but the Tory turned and followed him.

Morton recognized him, but feeling secure in his disguise, passed on, yet having some misgivings. He had gone some quarter of a mile, when, hearing footsteps close behind him, he inadvertantly cast his eye over his shoulder. The moon shone bright in his face and the Tory knew him at once, and giving the alarm, quickly followed the fast retreating spy. Morton, encumbered by his tight fitting suit of homespun, was almost within his grasp, when his pursuer called loudly upon him to stop. It was the last word he ever spoke, for Morton, dropping suddenly upon the ground close before him, sent him sprawling along the road, and springing up he quickly sent his knife to the hilt in his bosom. The shout of the Tory had been heard by several of the British, and quickly mounting their horses, they were soon in close pursuit. Exciting indeed was that chase, and the pursued had well nigh escaped, by betaking himself to the woodlands and marshy places. From the last clump of bushes, through which he passed, the house of Wilson lay about half a mile. To this spot he turned his steps and was just passing the gate in front of the house, when a horseman, riding in the road near by, descried him, and immediately gave the alarm to his companions.

Scarcely two minutes had elapsed ere they had surrounded the house, but Morton had flown and their search proved unavailing, although carried to the out-building. Exasperated by their failure, the searchers returned to the old farm house, and summoned Wilson to reveal the hiding place of the spy, at the same time menacing him with an immediate hanging unless he complied. He protested his innocence of any knowledge of the affair, but to no avail. Binding him and his fair niece, they mounted them upon horses, and set out for the camp. Seeing no hopes of rescuing them at present, Morton resumed his ordinary dress, and scoured across the country to Valley Forge.

Washington heard the report of his spy, but his noble brow lowered, and a frown gathered upon his features as he was informed of the capture of Wilson and his niece. Scarce a week had passed, ere, from his request, the maiden was set at liberty, and placed under the care of a whig family, in the interior. In the meantime, Wilson had been conveyed to Philadelphia, and there immured in the prison of the city.

A few weeks after this event, a young fisherman, although embargoed by the command of General Howe, often had, under the pretext of selling whiskey to the soldiers, passed the outposts and sentinels with impunity, and the sentinels had become so familiar with the old red boat and blue barrel, that he was but seldom challenged. Under the fisherman's slouched hat might have been recognized the face of young Morton. His object was not alone the gaining of information. That gloomy old stone prison contained one whom he had sworn to release, were it at the peril of his life.

* * * * * * *

It was a dark and stormy night. The prisoner sat alone in his lonesome cell. He was to die, and for what? Forsooth a spy had been seen near his door. He arose and approached the narrow grated window. Unaided, escape was impossible. He listlessly gazed out and counted the lamps as they were extinguished one by one, or heard the distant cry of the sentinel, "all's well." He had stood thus for some time, when he was startled from his reverie by the appearance of a head above the level of the window sill, and a low voice said:

"Hist! Wilson, is that you?"

He recognized the voice of Morton, notwithstanding he could not see his face distinctly.

"Haste! but do not speak," said he, "our time is short, and we must employ it to the purpose."

By the united exertions of the two and the aid of an instrument brought by Morton, the iron bars of the window were quickly removed, and Wilson soon stood by the side of his liberator. A gagged and prostrate sentinel endeavored to shout, but to no avail. They passed him, and were soon outside the prison wall on their way toward the wharf, where Morton's boat was moored. Three hours after they were both safe in the American camp.

As soon as the war was ended, Morton retired from his country's service, and was shortly after married to Mary Wilson, his old schoolmate.

A TOBACCO BOX WORTH HVVING. The late Dr. Howe, of Billerica, related the following revolutionary incident where life was preserved in consequence of indulging in the useless habit of using tobacco:

"At the memorable battle of Bennington, there stood in the ranks a New Hampshire militia man by the name of Jonathan Wheeler. This Jonathan was a man of herculean strength, with red, bushy hair, a peculiar squint of the eye, and with fighting propensities strongly developed; he was, moreover, a dead shot, cool, deliberate and calculating. He was prepared for action; in his cartridge-box were twenty-four rounds of ball-cartridges; in his canteen a pint of potato whiskey; in his breeches pocket an iron tobacco-box of ample dimensions, which had once belonged to his grandfather, old Adonijah Wheeler, of Scataquag. When the heat of the battle was over, and Jonathan found time to take a quid of the tranquilizing weed, he found, with astonishment unutterable, the indentation of a musket ball upon the lid. His trusty box had received the charge of some sharp shooter, and in all probability prolonged the life of as brave a fellow as ever swung a knapsack."

THE BATTLE OF THE BARGES.

The following highly valuable and interesting history of the Revolution was communicated to the Boston Traveller by a gentleman in Anacock, Accomac county, Virginia. He gathered the facts from the descendants of some of the most prominent actors in the engagement:

In the first part of the Revolutionary war, Maryland and Virginia began to provide for the defence of their sea coast, by building barges. These vessels were some eighty feet long, and were impelled by both sails and oars, were decked over but half their length, were manned by a crew varying from fifty to seventy-five men, and carried quite heavy guns. In the early part of the Revolution the Legislature of Virginia ordered the building of two barges, which, on being finished, were stationed on the "Eastern Shore." They were called the "Accomac" and the "Diligence." These galleys were kept in active service until near the end of the war, but no very remarkable exploit is related of them. They were unfit to go to sea, and therefore, unless the enemy came within range of their formidable guns, they could effect but little. The gunboat fleet of Maryland, or at least the part of it stationed near the "Eastern Shore," was under the command of Commodore Whaley.

The British had a similar fleet in these waters manned by British sailors in part, but principally by tories, refugees, and negroes who escaped from their masters to the enemy or who had been captured by them in their inland forays. The British fleet was commanded by Com. Kidd, a Scotchman, who by some strange anachronism has been confounded with the victorious pirate of that name. The rendezvous of the English flotilla was at Hogg Island, one of the many islands on the Atlantic coast of the peninsula.

Upon the 30th of November, 1782, Com. Whaley was cruising off the county of Accomac, with but a single vessel, when he discovered the fleet of Com. Kidd, numbering some half dozen vessels. Finding such tremendous odds against him, Com. W. ran up Anacock Creek, to wait for the rest of his command, and also to obtain reinforcement, for he was short-handed. It happened that the court was in session on this day, and that, as is still the custom in this part of the Union, the court had drawn together the most prominent men of the country. Immediately on landing, the commodore dispatched a message to the colonel commandant of the county militia, with a formal request for assistance, together with the circumstances. Immediately on receipt of this message, the commandant Col. Cropper, made known the circumstances to the crowd assembled in and about the court house, and called for volunteers, without calling out the militia, as the exigencies of the case required speedy action. As might be expected, the call was nobly responded to, so many volunteering that not only was Com. Whaley's vessel manned, but also an empty Virginia barge which was lying at the landing. Among the volunteers were Major Smith Smead and Capt. Thomas Parlser, of the continental line; Lieuts. Smead and Christian, Capt. Howell, and a great many other officers, together with a large number of soldiers, all of whom were at home on furlough. Besides these, many private citizens volunteered, among them some of the county officials; so that the question finally, was not who should go, but who should remain at home. No sooner was the call understood, than the men were ready to go on board the vessels; and in most instances, the volunteers embarked without going home to bid their families farewell.

Thus, in a short time after landing, Com. W. was sufficiently reinforced to sail in pursuit of the enemy, whom he found drawn up in order of battle off Tangier Island, awaiting his approach. The American fleet now consisted of four sail nominally, one of which had been, as above mentioned, pressed into service to convey the additional volunteers, who insisted on engaging in the fight. The British fleet, as before said, consisted of six barges. As might naturally be expected, the motley force of Com. Whaley, part of whom had never been accustomed to the sea at all, could be under no kind of discipline, nor was there any order of battle arranged beforehand, with the exception that whichever captain laid his barge alongside that of an enemy, was the best fellow.

Com. Whaley was brave even to rashness. So eager was he to join battle with the enemy, and such exertion did his crew make at the sweeps, that he engaged the whole British fleet before the remainder of his force came within gun-shot. Now ensued one of the most sanguinary sea-fights that occurred at and during the war on this coast. Whaley received the fire of the British fleet at a distance, and then, without returning it dashed into their midst, reserving his fire until within pistol-shot, when his guns were served with skill and rapidity, directing his whole fire upon one of the enemy as long as she resisted, and then taking the next in turn, until four of their vessels had struck their flags, when his victorious career was checked by the explosion of his own magazine, which was occasioned by the carelessness of one of his men in carrying a cartridge, uncovered, across the deck to his gun. By this terrible disaster, the greater part of the officers and many of the crew were killed and wounded, and the vessel totally disabled. So close were they to one of the British barges, that many of the enemy were also disabled.

Now the hastiness of the American commodore was strikingly evident. Four of the British barges had struck their flags, and a fifth had with his own vessel been disabled by the explosion. There was now left but one of the British vessels to cope with the remaining three American barges. But the barge that had been manned by the volunteer force, for want of a practical seaman to direct her course, was now fast aground upon the tail of a mud-bank, just out of gunshot, where the agonized crew could watch the fight without being able to strike a blow, either in the victorious combat of their fleeter friends, or to help them while sinking. The crews of the two remaining vessels, however, when they saw the disastrous termination of the fight, tacked ship, and *ingloriously fled!* Fled, too, at the moment of victory, when the only remaining British vessel must have instantly surrendered upon their approach!

Among those who were killed by the explosion was the brave commodore and a number of other officers and men—how many was never fully known. Among the wounded were Col. Cropper, the commandant of the county militia, Major and Lieutenant Smead, and many others. Some of them had been injured by the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy, and many were burnt by the explosion; but most of them, together with the crew of the British vessel they were opposing at the time of the accident, were dashed into the sea, where many a gallant found a watery grave. The English vessels set about saving their own men, until which was effected they paid no attention to the drowning Americans, except to chop off their hands with their cutlasses when the unfortunates would find something to cling to about the barge. At last, tired of this slaughter, they picked up those who were still struggling in the water, and took the survivors from the shattered wreck.

A few days after the battle, the British having no accommodations for the wounded of either party, Com. Kidd effected an arrangement with Col. Cropper, by which the prisoners were landed, it being agreed that the wounded British should be cared for equally with the Americans, which agreement was immediately carried into effect.

Many incidents occurred in connection with this battle, a few of which I will relate. The grandfather of Gov. Wise, Col. Cropper, relates that the last he saw of Lieut. Levin Handy was just before the explosion, when the Lieutenant was standing near the bow of the barge, his right arm hanging by a thread of flesh, *throwing cold grape-shot with the left.*

The few wounded and burnt survivors left on the wreck of the American barge, after the explosion, would not surrender when boarded by the British. Among them was Col. Cropper, who defended himself against two white men and a negro, he being armed with a musket and bayonet. He fought with the courage of desperation, until at last a cutlass blow upon the head stretched him upon the deck. The brawny negro again raised his cutlass to pierce him as he lay, when, instead of striking, he threw down his cutlass and shielding the fallen man with his own body, exclaimed—"Save him, save him!—Dis is my young massa!" The faithful fellow was one of the family servants carried away by a privateer which had plundered the house of the colonel in February, 1779. This negro afterwards returned to the colonel, who gave him his freedom and set him up in a small business in Baltimore.

Among those who were thrown into the bay by the explosion was a Scot, Wm. Gibbs, Esq., the deputy clerk of the County Court of Accomac. He could not swim, and was sinking, when he was saved from drowning by the gallantry of his friend, Captain Thomas Parsler, who kept him afloat until they were picked up by the enemy. As long as Gibbs lived, which was forty-five years after the battle, he gave a great festival at his house, to which he invited all the survivors of the battle. The gathering he styled the "*Feast of the Swim-swim-nati*," possibly in imitation of the order of "The Cincinnati," established among the officers of the Revolution. Col. (late captain) Parsler was always the most honored guest; and Gibbs always said, if anything occurred to detain Col. Parsler, "we must not cut the chicken-pie till Tommy arrives." At the feasts the survivors of the Battle of the Barges fought their battles over again.

One anecdote was of the captivity of the survivors. When application was made to Col. Cropper at the court-house for assistance, the volunteers immediately proceeded to Anacock landing, where Whaley's flotilla lay, without going home to make any preparation. Capt. Parsler was dressed in the continental uniform, but Major Smead happened that day to be in a citizen's dress. When they were taken prisoners, Smead requested all his friends to refrain from addressing him as Major, because if his rank was known, it would, of course, be more difficult for him to effect an exchange. Capt. Parsler's rank was immediately discovered from his uniform, when, in accordance with the usage of war, he was treated with marked respect and attention, and was invited to dine from barge to barge, whenever they had anything better than common for dinner, while his immediate commander was treated like a common soldier. Several times, when Capt. Parsler would be walking the "half-deck" of Com. Kidd's barge, it happened that the Major was near by, and Kidd would say to him—"Get out of the way, you rebel, and let the Captain pass."

Kidd was a Scot, and soon discovered that his prisoner Gibbs was a countryman, when, instead of lightening his captivity on that account, he treated him the more roughly, considering him a much worse rebel than the Americans. Capt. Parsler once remonstrated with him about his treatment of Gibbs, saying that he was a gentleman and a clerk of the county court. Kidd replied—"A gentleman! ugh! I suppose he was sent to a charity school in Scotland, and learned to read and write, and since he has come to America you have made a great man of him. He is a rebel against the king, and I mean to hang him to-morrow."

So far as I am aware, this battle is unchronicled by history. This has yet to be remedied; for it is not meet that the story of the last fight of the Revolution should sink into oblivion—a fight, too, which came off on the very day on which the treaty of peace was signed at Paris. Nor should the gallant conduct of the noble crew of Com. Whaley's vessel be forgotten and left without a page to keep it in memory. The remains of their brave leader were decently hidden beneath the earth, but no stone marks the patriot's grave. The historian, in chronicling the vicissitudes of our fathers' struggle for independence, has left his task unfinished, when he closed his work without the history of the Battle of the Barges.

CAPTURE OF THE GASPE.

The first overt act of resistance that took place in the struggle between Great Britain and the colonies, in occurred 1772, in the waters of Rhode Island. A small armed schooner called the Gaspe—employed as a tender, was ordered to bring to, and examine the Hannah, a Providence packet, plying between New York and Rhode Island, and commanded by Capt. Linzee—who refused to heave to—and proceeded up the Narraganset bay, chased by the Gaspe. By a successful *ruse*, Capt. Linzee drew the Gaspe into shoal water, where she grounded, on the ebb tide—and was not in a condition to be removed in several hours. The sequel is thus told:

"The news of the chase was circulated on the arrival of the Hannah at Providence. A strong feeling was excited among the population, and towards evening the town drummer appeared in the streets, assembling the people in the ordinary manner. When a crowd was collected, this man led his followers in front of a shed, that stood near one of the stores, when one disguised as an Indian suddenly appeared on the roof, and proclaimed a secret expedition for that night, inviting all of "stout hearts" to assemble on the wharf, precisely at nine, disguised like himself. At the appointed hour most of the men in the place collected at the spot designated, when sixty-four were selected for the bold undertaking that was in view.

"The party embarked in eight of the launches of the different vessels lying at the wharves and taking with them a quantity of *round paving stones*, they pulled down the river in a body. The commander of these men is supposed to have been a Captain Whipple, who afterwards held a commission in the service of Congress, but none of the names were publicly mentioned at the time. On nearing the Gaspe, about two in the morning, the boats were hailed by a sentinel on deck. This man was driven below by the volley of stones. The commander of the Gaspe now appeared—and warning the boats off, he fired a pistol at them. This discharge was returned from a musket, and the officer was shot through the thigh. By this time the crew of the Gaspe had assembled, and the party from Providence boarded. The conflict was short, the schooner's people being soon knocked down and secured. All on board were put into the boats—and the Gaspe was set on fire. Towards morning she blew up."

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

Washington Irving, in his life of Washington, gives the following spirited account of the battle of Bennington—

In the meantime, the more alert and active Americans had been mustering from all quarters to Stark's assistance, with such weapons as they had at hand. During the night of the 15th, Colonel Symonds arrived with a body of Berkshire militia. Among them was a belligerent parson, full of fight, Allen by name, possibly of the bellicose family of the hero of Ticonderoga. "General," cried he, "the people of Berkshire have been often called out to no purpose: if you don't give them a chance to fight now they will never turn out again." "You would not turn out now, while it is dark and raining, would you?" demanded Stark. "Not just now," was the reply. "Well, if the Lord should once more give us sunshine, and I don't give you fighting enough," rejoined the veteran, "I'll never ask you to turn out again."

On the following morning the sun shone bright, and Stark prepared to attack Baum in his intrenchments; though he had no artillery and his men, for the most part, had only their ordinary brown firelocks without bayonets. Two hundred of his men, under Colonel Nichols, were detached to the rear of the enemy's left; three hundred men under Colonel Herrick, to the rear of his right; they were to join their forces and attack him in the rear, while Colonels Hubbard and Stickney, with two hundred men diverted his attention in front.

Colonel Skene and the royalists, when they saw the Americans issuing out of the woods on different sides, persuaded themselves, and endeavored to persuade Baum, that these were the loyal people of the country flocking to his standard. The Indians were the first to discover the truth. "The woods are full of Yankees," cried they, and retreated in single file between the troops of Nichols and Herrick, jingling cow bells. Several of them, however, were killed or wounded as they thus ran the gauntlet.

At the first sound of fire-arms, Stark, who had remained with the main body in camp, mounted his horse and gave the word, *forward!* He had promised his men the plunder of the British camp. The homely speech made by him when in sight of the enemy, has often been cited. "Now my men, there are the red-coats! Before night they must be ours, or Molly Stark will be a widow!"

Baum soon found himself assailed on every side, but he defended his works bravely. His two pieces of artillery, advantageously planted, were very effective, and his troops, if slow in march, were steady in action. For two hours the discharge of fire-arms was said to have been like the constant rattling of the drum. Stark in his despatches compared it to a "continued clap of thunder." It was the hottest fight he had ever seen. He inspired his men with his own impetuosity. They drove the royalist troops upon the Hessians, and pressing after them stormed the works with irresistible fury. A Hessian eye-witness declares that this time the rebels fought with desperation, pressing within eight paces of the loaded cannon to take sure aim at the artillerists. The latter were slain; the cannon captured. The royalists and Canadians took flight, and escaped to the woods. The Germans still kept their ground, and fought bravely, until there was not a cartridge left. Baum and his dragoons then took to their broadswords and the infantry to their bayonets, and endeavored to cut their way to a road in the woods, but in vain; many were killed, more wounded, Baum among the number, and all who survived were taken prisoners.

AMERICAN GENERALS.

Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer—"Expressive silence! muse his praise."

Knox was a bookbinder and a stationer.

Morgan (he of the Cowpens) was a drover. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject.

Greene was a blacksmith, and with al a Quaker, albeit, through all his Southern campaigns, and particularly at the Eutaw Springs, he put off the outward man.

Arnold was a grocer and provision store-keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen—the same that decorated his shop before the Revolution.

Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not "march through the United States with five thousand men," was a "regular built soldier," but after the Revolution a farmer.

Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice when called upon by their country.

Marion the "swamp fox" of the South, was a cow-boy.

Sumpter, the "fighting-cock" of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy.

THE STUTTERING SOLDIER. During the revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men who were drafted from his company, to make their objections, if they had any, against going into the service; accordingly, one of them who had an impediment in his speech, came forward and made his bow:

"What is your objection?" said the captain.

"I ca-cant go," answered the man, "because I st-st-st-stutter."

"Stutter!" said the captain, "you don't go there to talk, but to fight."

"Ay, but they'll p-p-put me on g-g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say wh-wh-wh-who goes there!"

"O, that is no objection," replied the captain, "for they will place some other sentry with you; he can challenge and you can fire."

"Well, b-b-but I may be ta-ta-taken and run through the g-g-guts before I can cry qu-qu-quarter!"

This last plea prevailed; and the captain, laughing heartily, dismissed him.

WASHINGTON'S AMENDMENT. General Washington seldom indulged in a joke or a sarcasm, but when he did he made a decided hit. It is related that he was present in Congress during the debate on the establishment of the Federal army, when a member offered a resolution limiting the army to three thousand men, upon which Washington suggested to a member an amendment, provided *that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than two thousand soldiers.* The laughter which ensued smothered the resolution.

A TITANIC FIGURE. The great extent of our country is only vaguely portrayed, by the strong figure used by Thomas F. Marshall, in his remarks at the Cincinnati celebration, when he referred to the Mississippi valley as reclining with her head in the lakes—her feet in the gulf of Mexico, and her hands grasping the Alleghany and Rocky mountains.

"DIDN'T you guarantee, sir, that the horse wouldn't shie before the fire of an enemy?" "No more he won't. Tisn't till after the fire that he shies."

SHOCKING RECIPROCITY.

The oddest of all oddities
Would, Jonathan, be—what?
Why, if the sole commodities
We interchanged were shot.

[Punch.

Dr. Pettit's Eye Salve.

REV. C. B. M. WOODWARD, of Newbury, Vt., says:—"I let my daughter try it; it cured her eyes. I gave some to others who were afflicted; it gave perfect satisfaction. Cases of several years' standing were cured by it."

"A little girl of Mr. Baldwin, of Bradford, Vt., severely afflicted from infancy, which had baffled the efforts of all physicians, was perfectly cured by the Salve."

"It will strengthen weak eyes. I have used it most every night for two years, before going to bed, and the benefit I have received from it is too great to set a price upon." 25tf

GRANITE BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the GRANITE BANK will be held at their Banking Room, on *Monday, the 6th day of July next*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting upon the acceptance of an act of the Legislature, approved April 14, 1857, extending the Charter of said Bank to the first day of October, 1867, and of transacting any other business that may legally come before them.

Per order of the Directors. SILAS LEONARD, Cash'r.
Augusta, June 15, 1857. 3w26

BANK OF WINTHROP.

THE Stockholders of the BANK OF WINTHROP are hereby notified to meet at the Banking Room of said Bank, on Monday, the 13th of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to see if they will accept an act of the last Legislature, authorising a renewal of their Charter; also to act upon any other business which may properly come before them. D. STANLEY, Cash'r.
June 16th, 1857. 26

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
W. JOSEPH & CO.

HAVE received, and are now opening their new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising an extensive assortment of the most choice and desirable articles, consisting of black and colored SILKS, in the latest styles; Silk Flounce Robes; Shawls in great variety; Mantillas, new and beautiful styles; Barages in all colors; Barage Flounce Robes, an elegant assortment; Jaconets and Brilliants, a large variety in the newest styles; Barege de Laines and Challies in great variety.

PRINTS—English, French and American.
Hosiery, Gloves and Mits, a complete assortment.
Ribbons and Trimmings, the latest styles.
White Goods, Flannels and Linen.
Embroideries at very low prices. A full assortment of

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, etc. Goods for Boys' wear of the best description.

Purchasers of Dry Goods are invited to call at our Establishment, where it is believed they will be able to make satisfactory selections, both as it regards prices, quality and style of merchandise. W. JOSEPH & CO.,
Corner of Oak and Water Streets.
Augusta, April 20, 1857. 18

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of SARAH HILTON, Administratrix on the Estate of

RICHARD HILTON, late of Manchester,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administratrix is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of nine hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Manchester, and described as follows, viz:—The homestead farm of said deceased.—That a partial sale of real estate of said deceased will injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for the whole of said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all persons interested will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. She therefore prays a decree, that she may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same, according to the statute in such cases made and provided. SARAH HILTON.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of June, 1857.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of July next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of the Petition and order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of

ELIAS GOVE, late of Readfield,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
June 8, 1857. 26 SAMUEL M. GOVE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D.* 1857.

LEAH KINSLEY, widow of

SILAS KINSLEY, late of Sidney,

in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 21 Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of June, A. D.* 1857.

MIRIAM B. STAIN, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JAMES R. STAIN, late of Mt. Vernon,

in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest:—J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1857, *within and for the County of Kennebec.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ASA WILLIAMS, late of Augusta,

in said County, deceased, having been presented by RUTH WILLIAMS, the Executrix therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all person interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three week successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1857, *within and for the County of Kennebec.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOHN CURRIER, late of Readfield,

in said County, deceased, having been presented by HIRAM GILMAN, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

EUNICE HUTCHINSON, late of Fayette,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ASA HUTCHINSON.
June 22, 1857. 27

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

EBENEZER VARNEY, late of Albion,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
June 22, 1857. *27 EDMUND P. PRESCOTT.

LARD OIL, Tallow, Resin and Lampblack, by the barrel, at West End Kennebec Bridge, by 22 J. S. MANLEY.

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated at Brown's Corners, (so called,) in West Gardiner, six miles from Hallowell and Gardiner cities, a Farm, containing over eighty acres, in engrafted orchard, a large proportion of wood-land, good buildings, two wells of never-failing soft water, one of which is brought into the house, and the other accommodates both house and barn. Said Farm is within twenty rods of a school-house, one half mile of a meeting-house, a mile and a half of grist and saw mills, and about forty rods of a blacksmith. Enquire of E. F. ROLLINS, Hallowell; or Capt. E. TITCOMB, on the premises.
West Gardiner, March 30, 1857. *3w tf

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in China. Said Farm contains about 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a good orchard. The buildings consist of a one and a half story brick house, two barns, shed, carriage-house and other out-buildings. Said Farm is situated about one half mile from China village, on the Bangor and Augusta stage road. Also, all the farming tools and stock upon the same, if desired,—being an excellent assortment. Also a few shares of Bank Stock in Ticonic, People's, and Waterville Bank. Payments made easy.
ALLEN BRACKETT.
China, Aug. 11, 1856. *3w34tf

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE.

ALLEN'S PATENT IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE, an combined Mower and Reaper; strong, simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, compact, light, easy of draft, perfectly safe to the driver, and may be worked at a slow gait by horses or oxen. No clogging of knives; works well on rough ground, also on side-hills, salt and fresh meadows, and in any kind of lodged grass and cl